Vol. IX, No. 11 November, 1933

SOAP

with which is included an

Insecticide & Disinfectant Section

Published by MACNAIR-DORLAND COMPANY, INC., 136 Liberty Street, New York

JOHN CRERAR NOV 1933

GERANIUMS

IN view of the present high levels prevailing for the natural Geranium oils, it will be well for the soapmaker to consider the use of other products of the Geranium character—but at lower and more stable prices.

WE are first hands and headquarters for all of these materials and we list below several of the more important that we are now in a position to supply advantageously.

GERANIOL
PHENYL ETHYL ALCOHOL
CITRONELLOL
DIPHENYL OXIDE

UNGERER & COMPANY

NEW YORK

Hey—
DON'T WASH THAT FLOOR
It's Waxed!

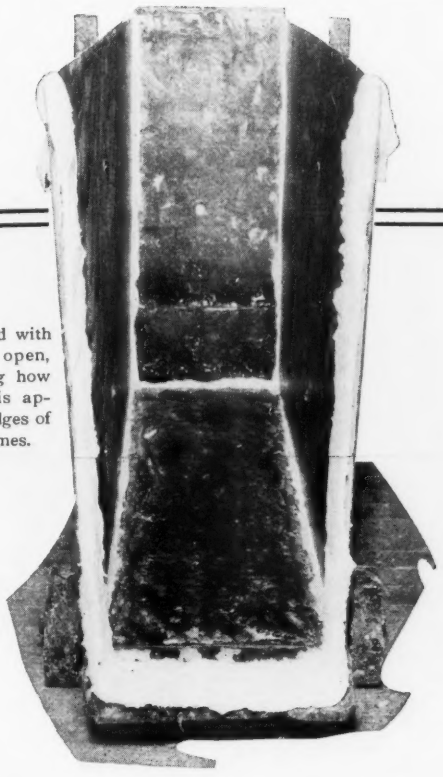
Everywhere, you see them . . . waxed floors that won't bear washing lest the wet mop remove the wax as well as the dirt. ● One rainy day, accompanied by dripping umbrellas and wet shoes, transforms the finish into a quagmire of mud and wax which only rewaxing can restore . . . *but rewaxing is expensive.* ● Falcon Self-Buffing Wax is waterproof. Its rich lustrous sheen, produced without a stroke of rubbing or buffing, is not affected by the cleaning mop. This greater resistance to water is due to Falcon's rich wax content which spreads a heavier and tougher film. ● Falcon Self-Buffing Wax is a product you should feature. It gives your customers all the labor saving advantages of a self-buffing wax *plus* the waterproof qualities that make these savings permanent. It will build good will, greater profits, and confidence for your entire line. ● Write today for prices and full information.

EAGLE SOAP CORPORATION

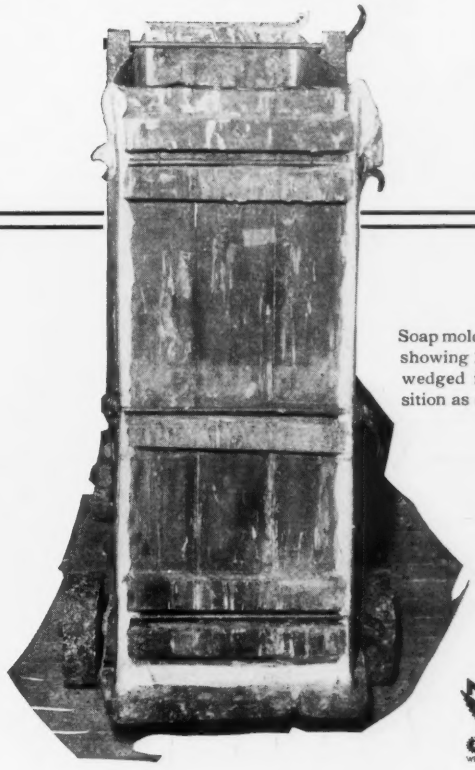
25 E. JACKSON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

Falcon Self-Buffing Liquid Wax

NEW METHOD of caulking soap molds with Kimpak Crepe Wadding*



Soap mold with one end open, illustrating how KIMPAK is applied to edges of side frames.



Soap mold closed, showing KIMPAK wedged into position as a caulk.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

IN the manufacture of cold process soap, a number of concerns are using KIMPAK Crepe Wadding in place of soap for caulking the corner joins of the molds.

It is found by actual experience over an extended period of use that not only can the labor of caulking be speeded up 100% (a saving in itself), but the cost of KIMPAK is very low even compared to the soap formerly used. People who have used this method from six months to a year and a half tell us they would not go back to the old way.

*KIMPAK is a clean, white, fluffy wadding. For soap mold caulking it comes in coils 3 inches wide, 36 feet long and can be pinched off by hand to convenient length strips.

Kimpak
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. & FOREIGN COUNTRIES
CREPE WADDING

SOAP 11

Kimberly-Clark Corp., Mfrs., Neenah, Wis.
Sales Offices: 8 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago; 122 E. 42nd Street, New York City; 510 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

☐ Please send full information on KIMPAK.
☐ Have representative call.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Styles VARY

...*but* NOT *these Rhodiones*

The purity and uniformity of du Pont Rhodiones is the same, year in and year out

CHANGING STYLES are a great thing for the clothing business. But you don't want your soap aromatics changing all the time. You want to be sure formulae *never* vary. That's why you'll welcome these Rhodiones made by du Pont.

RHODIONE A B

Recommended especially for soaps because its absolute purity and uniformity make sure laboratory control of perfume formulae an every-day occurrence. It is both chemically pure and free from any traces of fractions or by-odors which modify the perfume value of the Rhodione.

METHYL RHODIONE

Sweet, orris-like and pungent. Was designed principally for use in soap. This aromatic is at its best when used in a bouquet.

RHODIONE CRUDE

Tenacious, powerful, stable. A well balanced product made to give you an inexpensive aromatic.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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DU PONT **AROMATICS**

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Organic Chemicals Department
Fine Chemicals Division
Wilmington, Del.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC., Organic Chemicals Department, Fine Chemicals Division, Wilmington, Delaware.

Gentlemen. PLEASE SEND ME SAMPLES of your_____

_____ I want to test them for myself. It is understood this does not obligate me in any way.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

ATTACH COUPON TO YOUR BUSINESS LETTERHEAD

SOAP

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Volume IX
Number 11

November, 1933

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INSECTICIDE and Disinfectant Section, which is included as a department of every issue of SOAP, begins on page 71. Oil, Fat & Soap Production Section begins on page 59. These sections contain news, articles and editorial opinion of particular interest to their respective industries.

«

IRA P. MACNAIR
Editor

DR. FOSTER D. SNELL
Consulting Technical Editor

GRANT A. DORLAND
Business Manager

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OBTAINING THE RIGHT CLOSURE NEED NOT BE A PROBLEM

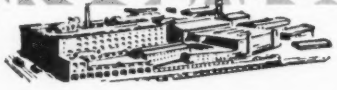
IT'S SIMPLE WITH 7 *point service*

Submit your product to C.C.S. for study and recommendation. Then await our report with samples, prices and suggestions for decorations, too, if you wish.

Obtaining the right closure for your product is simplified by our 7 Point Closure Service. For 7 Point Service embodies a wide variety of closures—splendid research laboratories for testing—the broad experience of C. C. S. in the sealing of all sorts of products—and the assurance of the closure which is most satisfactory for you.

CROWN CORK & SEAL CO. Baltimore Md.

WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF CLOSURES FOR GLASS CONTAINERS



It's all in the **CAP**

QUALITY SANITARY SPECIALTIES

Nopco Offers Quality Base for Liquid Soaps

THE simplicity of the manufacture of liquid soap makes the quality of the finished product depend directly on the quality of the base.

Kokobace, a quality Nopco product, is a highly concentrated Soap Base, made from the purest materials known to the soap-making industry—high grade Cocoanut Oil and Caustic Potash. It is especially suited to the making of perfumed liquid soaps and shampoos, where a product of very high quality is called for.

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For producing wax size emulsions characterized by unusual uniformity, extremely fine particle size, stability in hard water at all temperatures, and stability over a wide pH range.

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A liquid floor wax that dries to a lustrous, durable film. Its water-resistant properties compare favorably with solvent wax solutions. A stable emulsion.

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Nopco 1669

Both a cleanser and a polish, Nopco 1669 Auto Polish leaves a high lustre and a clean, glistening surface. Offered only to the trade, in bulk.

NOPCO quality products are always uniform and of unvarying standards. This means complete satisfaction to ultimate consumer. Write for full information about the products in which you are interested.

NOPCO

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THE FIRST, AND STILL THE FIRST

Niagara

CAUSTIC POTASH

Niagara Alkali Company was the first, in this country, to manufacture Caustic Potash. Our many years of development, experience and increasingly expert control have produced a grade of potash which is the finest obtainable here or abroad.

Caustic Potash is difficult to produce in a pure state. For a safe, consistently excellent quality, specify *Niagara.*

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Associated with Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
Pioneer Manufacturer of Liquid Chlorine

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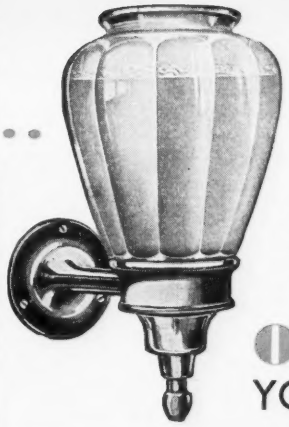
ILLUSTRATED
DUODEK SOAPER
in Handsome Chromium Finish, only
90c ea.
in Dozen Lots!



● The thousands of new grills, bars, lunch rooms that are opening everywhere need Liquid Soap, Dispensers, Disinfectants and other Clifton Products. Packed in drums or cans for the wholesale trade; attractive labels and leaflets ready for your imprint.

OR HINDER YOUR SALES of LIQUID SOAP

PROHIBITION is going Out . . . DISPENSERS are coming IN!

• THE DUODEK SOAPER

will give your customers year in and year out service. When it comes to ability to take punishment the DUODEK doesn't have to take its hat off to machines costing two and three times as much! There are thousands of DUODEKS installed that are giving 100% satisfaction today as they were twelve years ago. The answer is simple: DUODEK has NO washers, springs or intricate parts to wear out, weaken or clog. No wonder we are seldom called upon to make good on our *five year* guarantee on metal parts. A promise: You won't miss a reorder on Liquid Soap due to dispenser breakdown, if you furnish DUODEKS!

CLIFTON CHEMICAL CO., INC.
CLIFTON BUILDING, 246 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK CITY
"Quality Sanitary Products Since 1912"

★ FILL IN THIS COUPON and MAIL TODAY ★

Clifton Chemical Co., Inc.,
246 Front Street, New York, N. Y.

Please ship ..... dozen DUODEKS at $10.80 per doz.

Also please quote on the following items we have checked:

☐ Semi Castile Liquid Soap	☐ Deodorizing Cakes and Blocks	☐ Dazzle Metal Polish
☐ Liquid Soap Base	☐ Deodorizing Block Containers	☐ Oil Soap
☐ Bar Oil	☐ Coal Tar Disinfectant	☐ Shampoo Liquid and Base
☐ Liquid Floor Cleanser	☐ Pine Tree Disinfectant	☐ Shaving Cream
☐ Silver Polish Paste	☐ Rub-No Wax	☐ Furniture Cream

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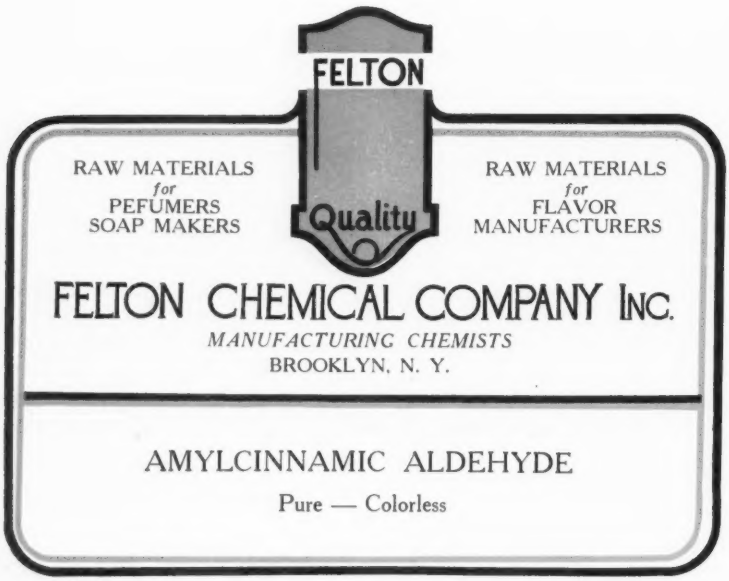
(ADDRESS) .....

Felton Aromatic Chemicals



QUALITY

UNIFORMITY

SERVICE

- This Label on a Package of Amylcinnamic Aldehyde Insures You a Product of the Highest Degree of Purity That It Is Possible to Produce.
- Manufactured on a Large Scale—In Modern Equipment—Each Operation Chemically Supervised — Felton Amylcinnamic Aldehyde Brings to You a Quality Product at an Unusually Attractive Price.
- Imparts a Fine, Clean, Non-Greasy Odor Obtainable Only with a Chemically Pure Product.

Write Us for Samples and Quotations

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Executive Offices and Factory—599 JOHNSON AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y. *Chicago, Ill., Office*—1200 NORTH ASHLAND AVE.

Stocks Carried in the Following Cities:

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CHICAGO, ILL. M. HARTSTEIN 1200 No. Ashland Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. ROBERT E. FELTON Balter Bldg., Rm. 407

"PARDON ME, MR. BLIVITZ, BUT THESE FIGURES HERE SHOW WHERE YOU CAN EASILY SAVE $134.68 IN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS"

● "Well, Henry, that's fine. If you've uncovered a chance for economy there, we certainly want to take it. You say we can get along with a cheaper type of cap? I'll look into the matter right away."

Being a careful individual, Mr. Blivitz approaches the closure situation in his characteristic thoroughgoing fashion. Not only does he compare different cap prices, but he investigates the sealing qualities of each and weighs their convenience and the sales effect on the consumer.

Next he inquires of his plant superintendent about how each cap fits into production processes. Then, incidentally, he takes a squint at figures on returns and complaints.

LATER—"By the way, Henry, I looked into that cap situation you spoke about. And I've decided to use this one here. It costs a little more than we are paying now, but it's better looking and does a better job. I figure we will be dollars ahead at the end of the year on returned goods alone. Thanks for bringing the thing to my attention."

And that's how he bought an Anchor Cap.

★ ★ ★

Anchor recognizes the desire for economy inherent with all business men. It's reasonable and it's right...but in the case of closures, never should economy be at the expense of proper sealing. Safeguarding product quality to the utmost is, in the long run, the only form of true economy.

ANCHOR CAP & CLOSURE CORPORATION
Long Island City, N. Y. : : : Toronto, Canada
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

When the product is OILY

● Any sort of product that contains oil is a tough one to seal. This is because of its tendency to seep through even the tiniest crevice. Result: disfigurement of the label and a general messy appearance of the package.

The thing that's needed is a strong downward pull all around the cap (such as is provided by Anchor Amerseal), so as to hold the liner firmly and tightly in contact with the top edge of the glass all the way around the circumference. The three structural features of the Anchor Amerseal that assure this are: (1) The positive pressure exerted by the lugs of the cap; (2) the spring seal action of the cap itself; and (3) the special resiliency incorporated in the liner.

When the product is CHEMICALLY ACTIVE

● Many drugs, pharmaceuticals and chemicals contain acids or alkalies. Such chemically active products have a tendency to corrode tinplate and other metals, particularly on sustained exposure. For example, if certain antiseptic solutions are trapped in the threads of a screw cap it will not be long before they will find some microscopic pinholes in the protective coating and the cap will rust fast to the bottle or even completely rust through.

The control of a product with strong reactions is often a liner problem. Anchor has conducted exhaustive experiments with all sorts of liner materials and is prepared to recommend and supply the type best suited for any particular product.

Also, the skirt of the Anchor Amerseal Cap is entirely open, allowing any spillage of the product to evaporate and preventing any possibility of trapping some of it in contact with the metal.

When the product is AFFECTED by MOISTURE

● If a product is supposed to be dry the Anchor Amerseal will keep it so. This is true of many powders, pills and salts of various kinds.

Probably the most severe test of Anchor Amerseals' sealing qualities is seen in the case of effervescent salts. The introduction of even a slight amount of moisture results in the release of gas and the building up of internal pressure. Not only has the regular Anchor Amerseal Cap been successfully used on effervescent salts for years to keep moisture out, but a recent Anchor development goes even further.

Through research extending over years an Anchor Amerseal Cap has been developed which takes care of the small amount of moisture present in effervescent salts at the time they are packed, by allowing any gas formed to escape, while at the same time keeping atmospheric moisture from entering.

With hydroscopic materials you can depend upon the tight seal of the Anchor Amerseal.

● Products containing alcohol, ether or other volatile elements vaporize easily, particularly under changes of temperature, and hence have a habit of evaporating. They even may develop a certain amount of internal pressure to further increase the urge to evaporate.

In many pharmaceuticals loss by evaporation means loss of strength, distinct impairment of their curative or medicinal qualities. In toiletries delicate perfumes or aromas may be lost. In creams of the vanishing cream type loss by evaporation frequently results in the appearance of a slack-filled container.

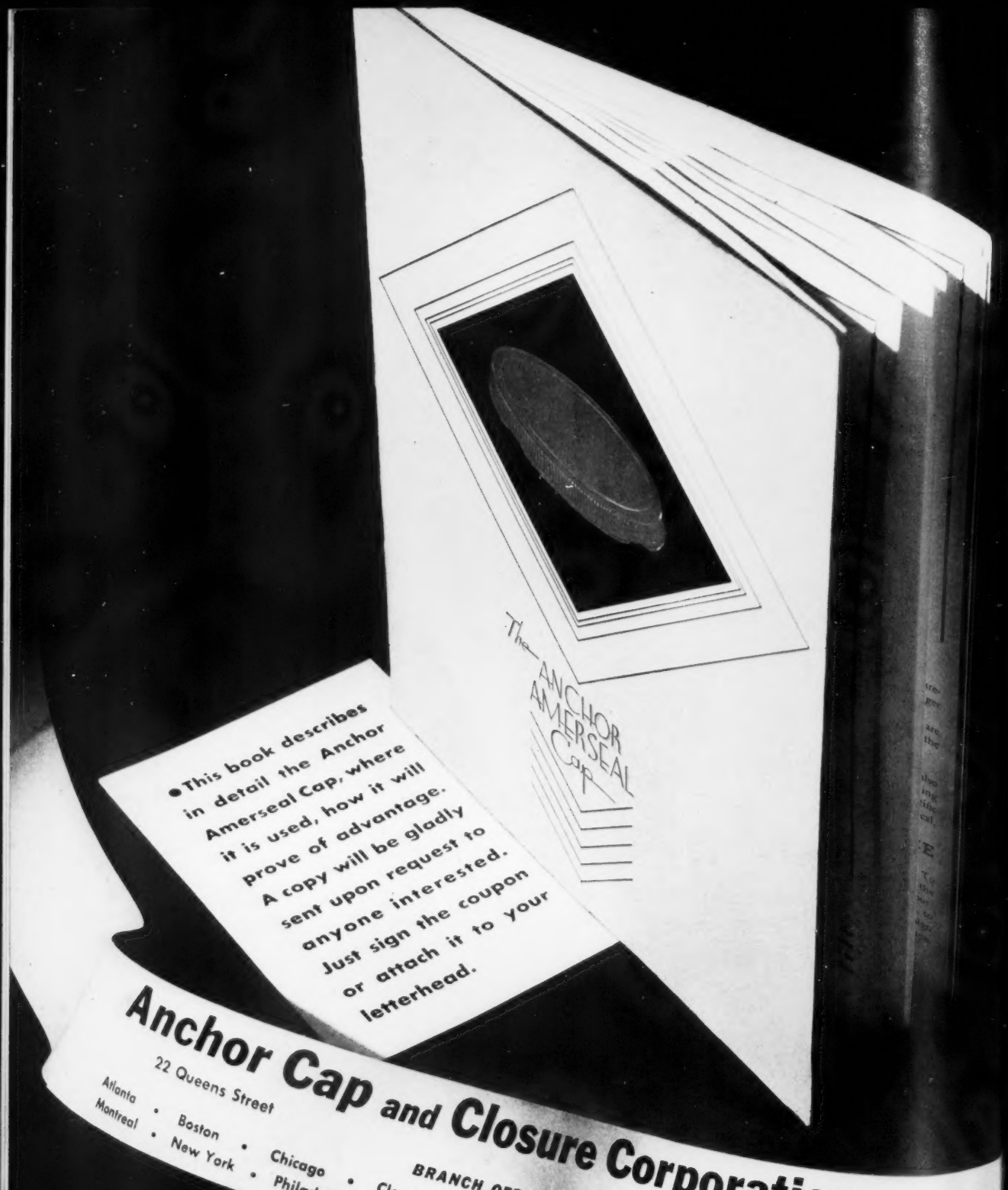
For these reasons the control of evaporation is highly essential. The same qualities in a cap that successfully keep an oily product confined also serve to prevent a volatile one from escaping. Such qualities are found to the full in Anchor Amerseals.

● The trouble with a product that's thick and gummy or sticky, is that it invariably spills over the top of the container. We refer to such things as cough syrups, sticky medicines, varnish, adhesives, all products that are prone to gum the threads and interfere with the removal of the closure.

Not so when Anchor Amerseals are used! *They* will not wedge or cement to the container finish—because contact is made at only a few points—on the under side—of the short divided glass threads. Contact is easily broken, too, with very little twisting effort.

in all these cases

use ANCHOR AMERSEALS



• This book describes in detail the Anchor Amerseal Cap, where it is used, how it will prove of advantage. A copy will be gladly sent upon request to anyone interested. Just sign the coupon or attach it to your letterhead.

Anchor Cap and Closure Corporation

22 Queens Street Long Island City, N. Y.

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Montreal • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Rochester • San Francisco • St. Louis • Toronto

ANCHOR CAP & CLOSURE CORPORATION
22 Queens Street Long Island City, N. Y.

PLEASE send me a copy of your book explaining the sealing features and advantages of the various types of Anchor Amerseal Caps.

Name .....

Firm .....

Address .....

Monsanto

THROUGHOUT every operation, from handling of raw materials to shipping of finished products, the well-known high quality of Monsanto Chemicals is rigidly safeguarded. The list for soaps and sanitary specialties includes:

Coumarin Monsanto

Methyl Salicylate Monsanto

Phenol, U. S. P.

Cresylic Acid

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CHEMICALS OF QUALITY
Monsanto
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Chemicals

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Thanksgiving Day—and 10,000,000 rural homes must be spic and span; 40,000,000 pairs of hands must "come clean" to the table. Multiply these figures by 365, and you have the farm market for soaps and cleansers.

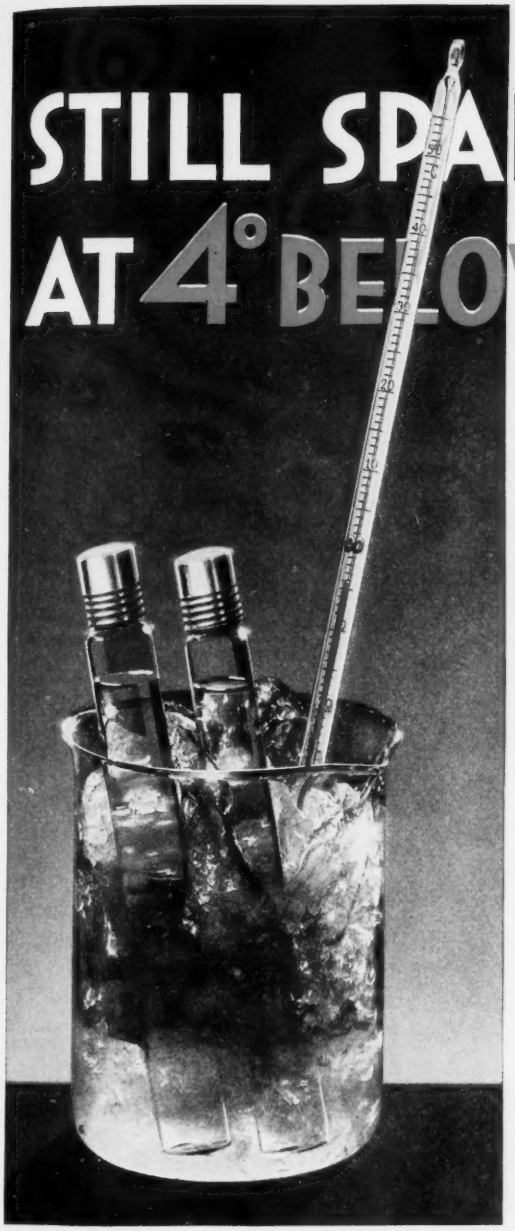
The farm woman buys for 39.3% of America's population.

She represents one-third of your market.

One magazine, and one magazine only, is published exclusively for her.

THE
FARMER'S WIFE
Webb Publishing Company
NEW YORK SAINT PAUL CHICAGO

The makers of these products are cultivating this great market through The Farmer's Wife:
PALMOLIVE • LUX TOILET SOAP • BON AMI • RINSO • P&G NAPHTHA • LAVA



STILL SPARKLING CLEAR AT 4° BELOW ZERO C.!

TRY this test on the liquid soap you are now buying -- particularly the concentrated (40%) which you are using as a base to produce liquids of lower soap content.

"BUCKEYE" and "GEM" concentrate liquid soaps remain absolutely clear at temperatures below zero C., lending themselves perfectly for use at all temperatures as a base in producing liquids of lower soap content.

Just dilute them with distilled water --- no need whatever for any filtering.

Send for samples and prices. No obligation.

THE DAVIES-YOUNG SOAP CO.
Dayton, Ohio

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A PACKAGE AND A PRODUCT GO OUT TO WIN!

CANS ● to draw the gaze of trade and to guide the hands that reach for **QUALITY**..unseen inside.

CANS ● that mark their contents for leadership.. in display.. in trade opinion and in consumer use.

YOUR BRAND ● smartly packaged.. goes out to **WIN!**

- **CANS**..as you want them
- When you want them!

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INCORPORATED

GERANIUM ARTIFICIAL GERANIOLS

for Soap Pertume

With the market for natural geranium oil in its present unsettled condition, the above products should be seriously considered by the soap manufacturer. Both work excellently in soap and will provide the geranium note at a cost which will be reasonable and at the same time stable. May we submit generous working samples?

PERFUME SPECIALTIES

In our laboratories, we have facilities for manufacturing a complete line of compounds for soaps of all kinds, theatre sprays, para products, polishes, fly sprays, etc. Besides our standard perfume specialties, we can make up individual odors to suit your needs. It will cost you nothing to investigate the possibilities of these products. What are your problems?

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Tombarel Freres produce a complete line of resinoids, all very interesting bodies for soap perfume. Resinoids not only give character to soap odors, but also act as fixatives.

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ARMOUR AND COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: UNION STOCK YARDS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT Oct. 17,1933.

R.A.Jones and Company, Inc.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

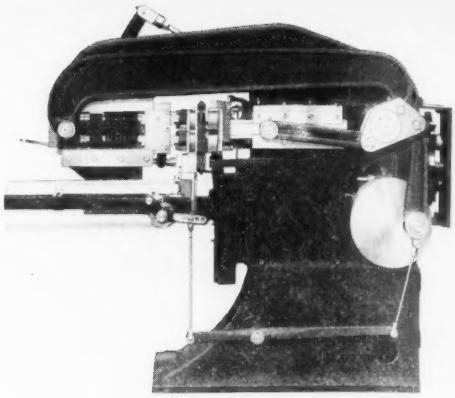
Gentlemen:

We attach contract which has been properly executed covering two Type "K" Laundry Soap Presses and one Toilet Soap Press Type "ET" for shipment to Armour 31st Street Auxiliaries, 1355 West 31st Street, Chicago, Illinois, on requisitions 10539 and 10544 attached hereto. This copy is for your files.

Very truly yours

AFB:SV ARMOUR AND COMPANY

A. F. Best



JONES TYPE K TOGGLE PRESS

One

TYPE K LAUNDRY PRESS

has been used by Armour & Company four months.

Its better work and more economical operation, induced them to replace more of their old type presses with it.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

The longer the blanks are under pressure the better the pressing. Type K gives 50% longer pressure.

Double stroke prevents imperfect pressing, due to trapped air.

The geneva may be adjusted instantly so that the dies leave the box just as it starts to turn to prevent cakes from following them out of the box, thereby avoiding jams.

Toggle operation delivers maximum power while soap is under pressure. It works silently and without vibration.

Improved and enlarged die slides prolong the life of dies.

It would pay you to use

JONES TOGGLE PRESSES

R. A. JONES & COMPANY, Inc.

P. O. BOX 485 • CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Standardized *Constant Motion Cartoner* packages bottles, jars, tins, collapsible tubes and many other articles. It feeds, folds, and inserts direction sheets and corrugated board liners with the loads

SOAP

Volume Nine **Number Eleven**

EDITORIAL

ON November 13, the soap and glycerine code became law. It was signed by the President on November 2 in substantially the same form in which it was presented at the public hearing on October 5 under the auspices of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The basic code as approved calls for forty hours per week averaged over six months, and minimum wages for common labor of forty cents per hour in the North and thirty-five cents in the South. A slightly lower rate for light labor such as packaging, wrapping and filling, was also approved.

The code is now mandatory upon all firms manufacturing soaps or soap products whether a signed assent to the code has been filed or not. Only those who sign assent may use the blue eagle. But every firm must comply with its provisions. It is suggested that a copy of the code be secured, and that information released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers and published elsewhere in this issue, be studied. There is no doubt but that membership in this Association, which will comprise the enforcement agency, is the sensible thing right now for every soaper in the country, no matter how small. Already, work is well advanced on several code supplements covering trade practices. These are being drawn up and will be submitted to Washington at the earliest possible dates.

IN two or three British trade journals, we have noted recently the statement that seventy-five per cent of all toilet and household soaps sold in the United States are of the floating variety. Quite true, it is, that the single largest seller in the American market is a floating soap. Nevertheless, these reports which are being bandied about in England, are, we fear, like the report of Mark Twain's death,—slightly exaggerated.

—o—

AFTER twenty-five years under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, the ghost of Dr. Wiley arises in the form of Professor Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. The Tugwell Bills loom as the latest bogey man to confound the manufacturer of foods, proprietary medicines, toilet articles, soaps, germicides, and the like. Not only do these four bills, fathered by Professor Tugwell, propose to give the Secretary of Agriculture close control over the manufacture, composition, marketing, labeling, etc., of the aforementioned products, but they plan likewise to place a censorship of advertising in his hands. As the time approaches for the reconvening of Congress in January, the protests of manufacturers grow stronger.

Looking at the whole situation coldly from the outside, we must admit that this new restrictive legislation has been on the way for some years. When we say that many

manufacturing groups have brought it down upon their own heads, we will probably be criticized severely. Nevertheless, it is a fact that by their activities under the present Food and Drugs Act, certain classes of manufacturers have invited a new and more stringent law. They have spent the years in evading the spirit, if not the letter of the law. Their advertising in numerous instances has been an effrontery to truth and common sense. One has outdone the other with pseudo-scientific rot, untruths in fact or by implication.

Every manufacturer who views the facts without bias, must realize that this proposed Tugwell legislation is backed by a large mass of evidence. To fight it with legal technicalities and high-sounding phrases, will be to wage a losing fight. Manufacturers have got to face the facts, and not merely oppose the legislation blindly because it may further restrict their activities.

——o——

APPARENTLY eight hundred manufacturers of soaps and detergents come under the jurisdiction of the soap and glycerine code, according to figures presented by the president of the Association of Soap and Glycerine Producers at Washington. Significant also, as pointed out by the same authority, is the fact that employment in the American soap industry has never dropped more than seven per cent below normal at any period of the depression, and today stands at approximately 110 per cent of normal.

——o——

THE production of coconut oil this year has already broken the record of the past ten years. Copra receipts of Manila and Cebu for the first ten months of 1933 have far exceeded even the heavy production for the full year of 1928. Thus far this year, copra receipts have been 410,000 tons which will probably mean a 500,000 ton total for 1933. Last year, the total was 284,000 tons, and in 1928, it was 389,000 tons.

As a consequence of the copra situation, the supply of coconut oil is abundant, and prices are low. In fact, coconut oil is close to being the lowest priced vegetable oil available today. To the average soapmaker, it presents a golden opportunity if he will but take advantage of it. That there has been some rather heavy "smart" buying over the past few weeks is quite generally known. It has been done quietly without disturbing the market, but nevertheless a large tonnage has been taken. As we see it, this is no time to await an eighth or a quarter cent decline. The odds of the prices ruling today are too long against a consumer who is short of oil. We believe if we had tanks, we would use the present opportunity to fill them.

——o——

THE increase of twenty-five per cent in the imports of oils and fats for the first eight months of 1933 is apparently causing considerable agitation among American producers of oils, tallow, and greases. They point to the increase as evidence of their contention that cheap imports are the chief cause of their troubles. The rate of import is still a hundred million pounds per year under the last five year average, according to John B. Gordon of the Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries. He lays the increase to a general improvement in business in this country.

——o——

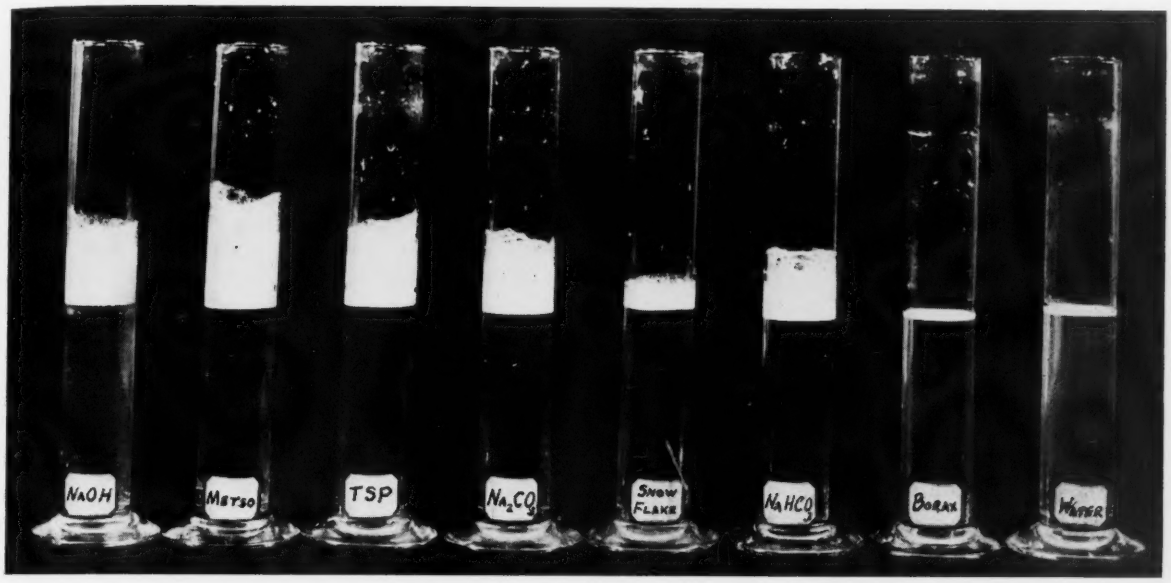
ONE of our contemporaries recently ran an article on toilet goods advertising. They summarize the situation in the head of the article by stating: "Code or no code, toilet goods advertising must be thoroughly debunked." Inasmuch as so large a proportion of the advertising of toilet goods which we have seen is well steeped in bunk, this process of "thoroughly debunking" such advertising might indeed be extremely painful. If toilet goods advertising were confined strictly to facts instead of to the limits of the rampant imagination of the copy writer,—how it would cramp the "modern" style.

——o——

ONE of the most sensible comments on the N. R. A. which we have yet come across, was made recently by H. D. Banta, president of the Iowa Soap Company. Said Mr. Banta: "We do not profess to know whether the Administration's effort, as now manifest in N. R. A., will successfully lift the nation out of the depression, but we do believe that, in the absence of any better plan, every industry and every individual should wholeheartedly try to make this effort succeed."

METASILICATE
Its Detergent Applications

By T. K. CLEVELAND
Philadelphia Quartz Company



Influence of various alkalies on the lathering power of the same soap.

SODIUM metasilicate is an alkaline salt having the chemical composition: Na_2SiO_3. Unlike the sodium silicate containing greater proportions of silica, sodium metasilicate is crystalline and does not exhibit the pronounced colloidal characteristics of the more familiar members of the family. Sodium metasilicate may be prepared in the anhydrous state (Na_2SiO_3) or be crystallized out in the form of a penta-, hexa-, octa- or nona-hydrate ($Na_2SiO_3.5H_2O$, — $6H_2O$, — $8H_2O$ or — $9H_2O$). Baker, Woodward and Pabst, (*American Mineralogist*, Vol. 18, 206, 1933).

The pentahydrate of sodium metasilicate has been available commercially for somewhat more than three years. The Philadelphia Quartz Company first introduced metasilicate in a dry granular free flowing form, which development is covered by U. S. Patent 1,898,707. The physical properties such as melting point and stability toward atmospheric moisture of the metasilicate so produced permit shipping and storing in unlined wooden barrels. These same characteristics make possible the mixing of sodium metasilicate with soaps and many other alkaline materials to give detergent compounds with special properties for certain cleaning operations.

A cleaning operation consists of removing dirt (unwanted or foreign matter) from some object. The "detergent power" of the cleaner is a measure of the speed and completeness with which the dirt is removed, while its "efficiency" may be looked upon as its detergent power at a given concentration. High efficiency would mean good cleansing at relatively low concentrations, hence at relatively low costs. The mechanism of dirt removal by a cleanser appears to be physical in nature for the most part. Almost invariably a film of oil or grease acts as the binder of foreign matter to the object to be cleaned. Since oil and grease are insoluble in water, they cannot be dissolved but must be lifted from the surface mechanically and held in suspension so that no redeposition will occur. This ability of a cleaner to dislodge an oil film is known as its wetting power and the holding of the oil in the form of a suspension of fine particles is a measure of its emulsification power. That a solution of sodium metasilicate possesses in a high degree such qualities characteristic of an efficient cleanser, was demonstrated by C. L. Baker (*Ind. and Eng. Chem.* Vol. 23, 1025, 1931).

The fact that a cleaning solution displays good wetting and emulsifying power does not tell the whole story. Its efficiency is a far more important attribute and ex-

Milk bottles washed with caustic soda or soap solution show adhering droplets of water, indicating the presence of a film of grease remaining. Bottle on the right was washed with a straight sodium metasilicate solution.

plains why a substance having high wetting and emulsifying powers will often be ignored for something less powerful. Thus, a necessary quality in a heavy duty cleaner is that it shall have a reserve of alkali to take care of the acids often present in the dirt. Another important factor of a cleaning solution is its pH (or alkali pressure). There always seems to be a certain pH at which a cleanser functions most efficiently. Moreover, it is generally found that the addition of soap will improve the efficiency of the so-called heavy duty or alkali cleaners for many purposes.

The presence of the soap is not always apparent because no soap may have been knowingly added to the cleaning bath. The fact is overlooked that the dirt very often contains easily saponifiable matter and soap is automatically formed in the bath by reaction between the alkali of the cleanser and the fatty acids in the material cleaned off. Therefore it is important that a cleaning material possesses saponifying or soap-forming ability. That sodium metasilicate has all these properties so desirable in a cleaner has been demonstrated by J. G. Vail (Trans. Am. Inst. Chem. Eng., New Orleans Meeting, 1930; *Chem. and Met.* Vol. 37, 736-40, 1930).

Laundries

THE laundering of wearing apparel furnishes the best example of the mutual aid metasilicate and soap can give one another in a washing process. The metasilicate not only serves to produce that pH representing the maximum of detergent efficiency and in addition acts as an alkaline reserve against the acidic soil but also possesses the inherent virtue of all silicates, the power to hold relatively large amounts of dirt in the suspended state and prevent redeposition upon the fabric. The practical result of laundering with a sodium metasilicate-soap combination is to turn out work which never feels harsh and will not gradually become grey or yellowed with repeated washings. Particularly valuable is its ability to make white clothes whiter and colored clothes brighter, without undue impairment of fiber strength. Any washing operation reduces somewhat the strength of fabrics but experience in actual practice has shown that metasilicate causes no greater loss than that which is associated with the use of soap and the mildest alkalis on cotton fabrics.

Glass Ware Cleaning

WHERE the criterion of correct laundering is visual cleanliness, such observations are not adequate in the food and beverage industries. Food and drink containers must appear not only clean to the eye but also be free from bacteria, the magnitudes of which lie beyond the range of visibility. Milk bottle washing tests with sodium metasilicate clearly demonstrated the fact that when a bottle is actually clean, it also is sterile. It also was observed that after rinsing, a clean sterile bottle would drain absolutely free of adhering droplets. The presence of such droplets is evidence of a thin transparent film of grease harboring bacteria still adhering to the walls of the glass bottle. A startling demonstration that something more than strong alkali is necessary for cleaning glass will be found in the accompanying illustrations. Side by side are two milk bottles and two mayonnaise jars. The containers washed with caustic soda have numerous adhering droplets of rinse water and will easily fog up in moist atmospheres while the metasilicate washed bottles indicate a complete absence of grease film through the even wetting of their surfaces by the rinse water.

With the subject of dairies in mind it would be well to point out that a certain percentage of soap with sodium metasilicate forms a cleaning compound of superior quality for general equipment cleaning and also for washing cans.

After observing the thorough cleansing qualities exerted by sodium metasilicate upon glass ware, it is not difficult to understand why a combination of the metasilicate with caustic soda has proved so excellent for washing beverage bottles. Obviously a metasilicate washed bottle requires little rinsing. The bottler of carbonated beverages is partial to sodium metasilicate because it will remove yeasts and molds during the soaking process so they are not carried over to the brushes. Metasilicate has the faculty of modifying the action of caustic soda toward molds so that they are readily lifted from the glass whereas caustic alone often transforms the mold into a sticky gummy mass that adheres to the glass more firmly than ever.

The character of sodium metasilicate has made it a valuable cleaner in packing plants. Its inactivity toward aluminum renders its use either with or without soap al-

most imperative for cleaning the various cookers and utensils made from that metal. The tile and concrete floors in many of the packing rooms become smeared with animal fats and metasilicate has replaced caustic soda as an efficient and safer cleaning medium. Scalded hogs are cleaner and whiter when sodium metasilicate is added to the scalding bath.

The problem of a safe cleaner for tinned ware is ever confronting the bakeries. It is easily shown that metasilicate attacks tin to a lesser degree than the other common alkalies,—even less than modified soda. By combining the metasilicate with a sodium silicate of higher ratio and a certain percentage of soap, a very efficient and safe cleaner for tinned bakery ware is obtained.

Households and Institutions

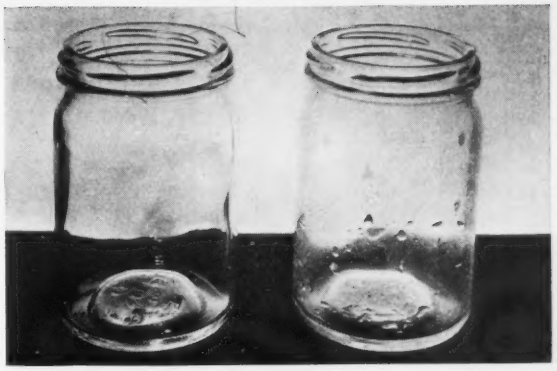
EXPERIENCE leaves little doubt that sodium metasilicate is a valuable ingredient of household cleansers. When washing clothes, dishes, paint, tiles, enamelled ware, metasilicate makes the task so much easier. It should not be difficult to develop a metasilicate cleanser that shall not irritate the hands yet retain all its detergent vigor. The ideal combination with soap for household use no doubt will appear as the laboratory continues its studies. In dishwashing machines where vigorous agitation must preclude soap, the metasilicate is found to give spotless, quick draining and rapid drying glass, silver, and china.

A mixture of about 90 per cent sodium metasilicate and 10 per cent low titre soap has become standard for cleaning concrete floors and driveways of garages and filling stations where grease, oil and dirt have penetrated deeply. The dry mixture is sprinkled upon the dampened surface and allowed to stand for 15 to 20 minutes; then scrubbed and rinsed off with clear water. When used on stone, brick, tile or concrete, the surface becomes progressively easier to clean, because after the initial washing, dirt does not adhere so well. Quite often the presence of soap is not desirable in cleansers to be used on tile, terrazzo or marble floors of entrances, lobbies and hallways. In such cases a straight sodium metasilicate solution can be used.

Textile Industries

PROPERTIES of sodium metasilicate such as wetting out power, rinsability and prevention of dirt deposition have established for it a place in the textile industry. When used with caustic soda in the kiering of cotton its suspending power helps to eliminate kier stains and render easily removable any that may form. Sodium metasilicate in the soaping baths prevents the deposition of insoluble matter upon the cloth and machine rolls. It does not bleed the dyes like some other alkali solutions and a rinse bath of metasilicate is often used repeatedly for cloths dyed with different colors.

When wool is to be washed, it is advisable to modify the activity of the metasilicate by combining with soap. Such a combination has been widely used for washing paper mill felts and sheep shearlings prior to tanning.



Mayonnaise jar washed with metasilicate solution (left) and with caustic soda solution (right), using two ounces of each per gallon.

Metal Industry

SEVERAL methods of cleaning with alkaline solutions are used by the metal industries. In the electroplating shops, the electric current assists in removing from the surface to be plated the polishing and buffing compound loaded with fine metal dust. A suitable concentration of sodium metasilicate is 3 to 5 oz. per gallon and the presence of a certain amount of soap is always beneficial.

The electric current is seldom used in enamelling plants. The work to be cleaned is immersed in a hot alkaline bath and permitted to soak there for 15 to 45 minutes or more. The nature of the work calls for a cleaning bath of high pH and a relatively high percentage of soap. A bath containing 5 oz. of metasilicate and 2-3 oz. of caustic soda per gallon along with 0.3 oz. per gallon of soap cleans very satisfactorily.

Many plants having large quantities of small machined parts, clean them in spray washing machines. Sodium metasilicate is highly suitable for such a purpose since its solutions may be used at boiling temperature without trouble from excessive foaming. Sodium metasilicate rinses readily and completely making it particularly adaptable in the cleaning of highly polished metal sheets.

A remarkable feature of sodium metasilicate is its high detergent power coupled with its almost non-corrosive action toward the softer metals. The use of a metasilicate cleaning bath in an automatic brass plating outfit eliminated staining and at the same time permitted the use of higher temperatures. This property makes it particularly suitable for cleaning die-castings (both aluminum and zinc-base), soldered brass objects and other soft metal alloys.

The foregoing briefly indicates in a general way the wide usefulness of metasilicate in processes requiring an alkali alone or in combination with soap. There are other applications that do not readily fit into this brief paper. Sodium metasilicate is one of the newer industrial alkalis, a cleaning material of almost universal application having within itself many of the desirable qualities to be found scattered among the other and older industrial alkalies and cleaners.

MUNN

PALE WOOD ROSIN

MUNN lends superior quality to soap products to offset any existing sales resistance. A foreknowledge of such superior quality often brings higher sales volume to salesmen's efforts.

The fact that Munn Pale Wood Rosin is clean—free from foreign matter—and 100% uniform means that Munn is more economical to use. Specify Munn and every batch will be identical with every succeeding batch. All Munn comes from the same source. All Munn is identically made.

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A "Modern" Rosin Plant in Florida

Rosin Standards

Some Reasons Why the United States Government Standards for Color Grading Should Be Modified

By BROOKS A. BRICE

Food & Drug Administration, Department of Agriculture

GLASS color standards for grading rosin were proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture and approved by the Naval Stores industry at a public meeting held by the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington on March 5 and 6, 1914. These glass standards were a distinct improvement in permanence and uniformity over the rosin types then in use for grading rosin. However, from the first, those members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture who developed these standards realized that they were not entirely satisfactory and would require modification and improvement.

An extended investigation of the colors of rosin and rosin standards, involving physical color measurements and the correlation of these measurements with visual color grading, permits certain conclusions with reference to the suitability of the present standards and suggests that the standards can be improved in the following ways:

(1) By increasing the brightness to more nearly equal the brightness of the normal, clean well-strained rosin now being produced.

(2) By the use of glass the color composition of which more nearly duplicates that of normal gum rosin.

(3) By reducing or eliminating the slight but unavoidable variations in color between the standards in different sets. These variations are due to the slight differences in the glasses of similar numerical value now used for assembling the standards.

(4) By a more rational and systematic spacing of the standards on a true color scale.

Though the short-comings in the standards are not serious, it is believed that they can be overcome and more suitable rosin standards provided for the naval stores industry by making modifications along the lines indicated. This would be done in accordance with the provisions therefor in the Naval Stores Act. A more detailed discussion of the short-comings and suggested improvements follows:

(1) The high brightness of the unusually clean well-strained rosin now being produced in increasing quantities has at times led to some uncertainty in arriving at the proper grade because of the difficulty in mentally

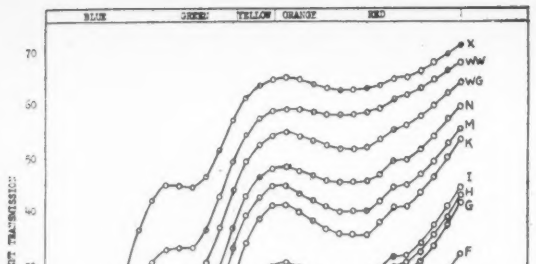

Figure I

compensating for a difference in chromaticity by a difference in brightness. Brighter standards can be made by using a glass having higher light transmission values, and also by changing the method of assembling the glass combinations to eliminate reflecting surfaces now present within the assembled standards. Such a glass is now under test.

(2) In grading rosin the light source used my be an overcast gray sky, brightly illuminated white clouds, uniform blue sky, or intermediate modifications of these. An X rosin will appear yellowish against gray sky, but somewhat greenish against blue sky. Two X rosins which match against gray sky will also match against blue sky, because the two rosins have approximately the same color composition or light transmitting properties. But an X rosin which exactly matches the Lovibond glass standard against gray sky will probably not exactly match it against blue sky, because they do not have the same color composition or light transmitting properties. This difference in color composition between rosins and the Rosin Standards is brought out strikingly in Figs. 1 and 2. These curves are called "spectral transmission curves," and were obtained by measuring the per cent of light of different wave-lengths transmitted by each United States Rosin Standard (Fig. 1) and by a set of rosin type samples corresponding to these standards (Fig. 2). Incidentally the data used for plotting these curves were those used for calculating the dominant wave-length, colorimetric purity, and transmission factor for the United States Rosin Standards, reported in a previous paper.[1]

It will be seen by comparison of Figs. 1 and 2 that the curves for the present glass standards differ considerably from those for the rosin types. This difference in the shape of the spectral transmission curves is largely responsible for the difficulty in grading so-called "borderline" rosins against skies of different color composition. The glass now under test has a color composition more nearly duplicating that of rosin, as illustrated by the curves of Fig. 3.

(3) It has been found that the colors of a number of consecutive standards can be obtained by using different thicknesses of glass from selected uniform melts of glass. Once the color compositions desired for a set of standards have been determined, it is possible to compute from physical measurements on the glass, the necessary thicknesses of glass required for the standards. Duplicate sets of standards can thereafter be constructed merely by grinding pieces of glass to the specified thicknesses. This can be very accurately controlled.

(4) It has been recognized not only by us but by many rosin graders and dealers that the spacing of the present United States Rosin Standards on a color scale is irregular. This was true also of the old rosin types on which the standards were based. The original glass combinations selected in 1914 to be used as rosin stand-

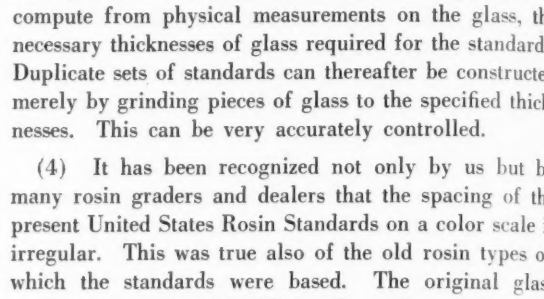

Figure II

ards were not assembled on the basis of physical measurements, but were selected to conform approximately with the average of the colors of certain rosin types in use at that time made by Charles E. Smith, who was the supervising inspector of naval stores for the New York Produce Exchange.[2]

On the basis of the physical measurements recently made on the United States Rosin Standards, it is now possible to evaluate numerically the irregularity in the spacing of the present standards on a true color scale. The simplest way of doing this is to consider separately the spacing of the standards on a *chromaticity* scale and on a *brightness* scale.*

The difference in chromaticity between two standards

[1] Color Analysis of the U. S. Rosin Standards. B. A. Brice, *American Ink Maker*, 11, 5, 27, May, 1933.

* As pointed out in a previous paper, every color has three psychological attributes, hue (red, yellow, etc.), saturation (strength of the hue), and brightness (total light transmitted). Sometimes for convenience hue and saturation are considered together as one sensation, for which the term *chromaticity* is used. The uninformed often attempt to consider brightness as being separate and distinct from color. In such case what they mean by "color" is strictly only the chromaticity of the color.

[2] History of the Development of Naval Stores Inspection & Standards. Chas. E. Smith. *Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter*, iss. Feb. 6 and 27, 1933.

can be expressed by the number of just perceptible differences in chromaticity which the normal eye can perceive between the two standards. The chromaticity spacing between successive standards and also the brightness spacing between successive standards, in terms of these just perceptible differences or steps are illustrated in Fig. 4 for the master set of United States Rosin Standards. For example, the chromaticity spacing between the X and WW standards, disregarding difference in brightness, is computed as containing approximately nine just perceptible steps or differences of chromaticity. Similarly, disregarding the difference in chromaticity, there are approximately seven just perceptible steps or differences of brightness between the brightness of the X and WW standards. The irregular spacing of the standards on both the chromaticity scale and the brightness scale is apparent from the diagram. The chromaticity and brightness spacing of a proposed color scale are also illustrated in Fig. 4, showing suggested changes in position of the grades to give a regularly increasing interval between grades. It must be emphasized that the number of these just perceptible differences or steps between grades depends upon the observer and also on the observing conditions. The numbers given in Fig. 4 refer to laboratory observing conditions using a photometer. Under field grading conditions, the number of steps between grades would probably be less, but the relative spacing between the grades would be the same as illustrated in Fig. 4.

The chromaticity and brightness differences are of fundamental importance in connection with grading rosin, for it is precisely these quantities which are taken into consideration in determining the grade. Briefly stated, the color of a rosin or rosin standard is regarded as being made up of two parts, chromaticity and brightness. In determining the grade of a rosin, particularly if it is very close to the standard, or is unusually clean, or dirty, the inspector must arbitrarily weigh in his mind the chromaticity difference and the brightness difference

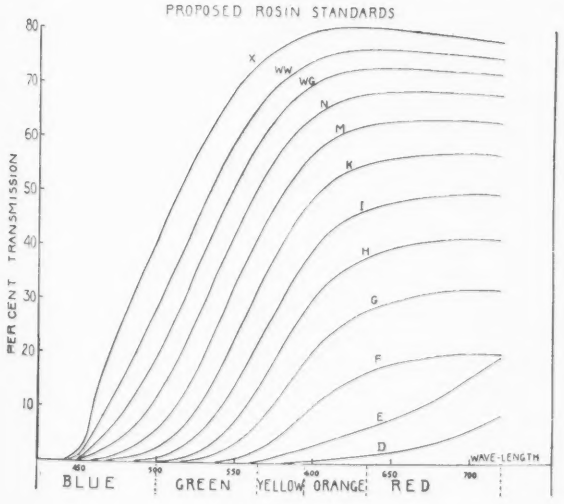

Figure III

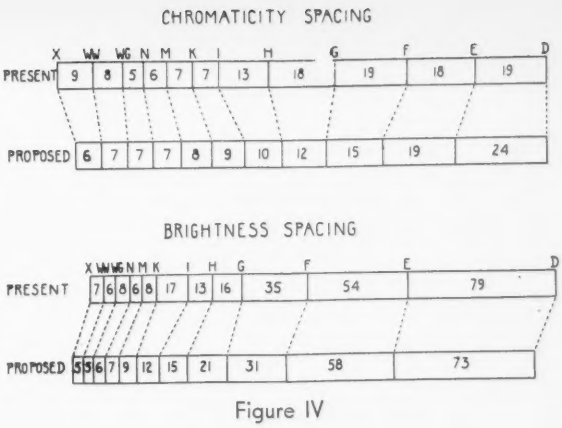
CHROMATICITY SPACING
X WW WG N M K I H G F E D
PRESENT 9 8 5 6 7 7 13 18 19 18 19
PROPOSED 6 7 7 7 8 9 10 12 15 19 24
BRIGHTNESS SPACING
X WW WG N M K I H G F E D
PRESENT 7 6 8 6 8 17 13 16 35 54 79
PROPOSED 5 5 6 7 9 12 15 21 31 58 73

Figure IV

between the rosin and the standard, with the chromaticity difference being considered as of major importance. For example a rosin which is very close to but slightly under the standard in chromaticity might still be correctly graded as of that standard if its brightness were sufficiently above that of the standard to overcome the visual effect of the chromaticity difference. Increasing the brightness of the standards, as is proposed, should reduce the number of instances of such doubtful grading where high brightness serves to offset a greater chromaticity in the rosin. Grading will be consequently simplified because the brightness of the standards will be approximately the same as that of well-strained gum rosin.

Although modification and improvement of the standards along the lines suggested are in the interest of better grading, it should be pointed out that all the shortcomings in the present standards are in the aggregate of minor importance. All together they can affect the accuracy of grading only on those rosins that are close to a standard in color. While no numerical data are available, it is estimated that those rosins on which controversy as to proper grade might arise, or any doubt thereon be justified, constitute probably not more than 10 per cent of all rosins graded. Regardless of what standards are used for grading, there always will be cases in which doubt will arise as to proper grade, due to the necessity of relying on and the variability of human judgment. However, the removal of some of these moot points through improvement of the standard should lead to an even greater degree of accuracy in grading, and satisfaction to both the producer and consumer of rosin.

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Reprints of the Baker Castor Oil Company's recent announcement of their new line of Alkyl Ricinoleates are available on application to their office at 120 Broadway, New York. These new castor oil derivatives are suggested for use as general plasticizers, dispersing and grinding media, detergents and "wetting out" agents. In addition to the new line, the company also offers other processed castor oils and fatty acids useful in the soap and sanitary product industries.

A INDUSOIL

A NEW FATTY ACID

A low-priced substitute for Commercial Red Oil. Never before manufactured in the United States.

In view of advancing commodity prices, why not standardize on a product less subject to market fluctuations?

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The Soap Industry and Its Code

By R. R. DEUPREE*

President, Assn. of American Soap & Glycerine Producers

THE soap and glycerine manufacturing industry, according to the 1931 Census of Manufacturers, comprises 248 establishments owned and operated by 226 separate companies engaged *primarily* in the manufacture of household, industrial, and toilet soaps, soap products and glycerine. This includes the soap manufacturing departments of large meat packing plants. In addition, the number of establishments engaged in 1931 in the manufacture of soap as a *secondary* product was 335. Practically all of these, according to the Census Bureau, are operated by separate companies.

Adding these figures together makes nearly 600 manufacturing companies. To this it is estimated there should be added still further, at least 200 companies which make cleansers and scouring powders frequently containing soap, or who produce glycerine and other manufacturing enterprises distinct from soap-making, or whose total annual volume of production is too small to be included in the biennial United States Census of Manufacturers. On this basis we estimate that there are approximately 800 manufacturing companies which come under the Code of Fair Competition for the Soap and Glycerine Manufacturing Industry. I am informed that petitions may be presented here today, and in the future, asking that our Code become the basic Code for other industries related to ours. If this is done, this Code may then apply to additional hundreds of companies not included in the figures just given.

Principal products made by the soap manufacturing industry are laundry soaps; soap chips and flakes; granulated powder and spray soaps; soap powder; washing powder and cleansers containing soap; soaps for toilet and bath; shaving soaps, creams and powder; potash, soft, liquid, and paste soaps; soap shampoos; soaps for laundries, textile mills, tanneries, and other industrial uses; and soap stock for soap base, which may in turn be converted into other products, such as tooth paste, shoe blackings, polishes, etc. Glycerine is a by-product of soap manufacture, although a limited amount of glycerine is also made as a by-product of other saponification industries, such as candle making and the production of stearic acid.

The products of the soap manufacturing industry go into practically every home in the country, and also into a wide variety of industries in all parts of the country. The consumption of our products is principally in domestic markets, although there is a small amount which goes into export trade. We are not much concerned with either exports or imports, at least up to the present time, because the amount of competing imported soaps is also comparatively small. We are bothered by competing glycerine imported from abroad.

The number of wage earners employed in the 248 establishments represented in the 1931 census was 14,163. The number of wage earners, as well as the number of establishments engaged primarily in soap manufacture, has not varied much in the biennial census records of the past 12 years.

In the 1919 census, however, when establishments producing under $5,000 in annual volume of products were included, and also when production had been pushed up to peak heights by the very great expansion of our industry during the World War, there was reported a total of 348 establishments employing 20,436 wage earners. These figures may not be entirely typical because of the war expansion, but they do tend to indicate that if all the small plants included in our estimated total of 800 establishments could be listed, the total number of wage earners might today be practically as high as the 20,436 shown in the 1919 census.

Furthermore it is to be noted that the biennial census up to and including 1929 showed for the soap making industry a substantial number of salaried employees. These would principally include accounting, clerical, and office workers, together with sales forces. The total number of salaried employees reported in the census of 1929 was 4,688; in 1927, 4,159; and in the more inclusive 1919 census, 8,300. All factors considered, it is probable that the Code of the soap industry today affects not less than 25,000 employees. This is without counting thousands more that may be covered if this basic code

* Excerpts from address at Soap Industry Code Hearing before NRA in Washington, Oct. 5, 1933.

is accepted by, and applied to, related industries, as is being suggested by some.

The census reports on wages, salaries, and total wages and salaries may be summarized as follows:

Year	*Wages*	*Salaries*	*Total*
1931.....	17,700,000	Not reported	
1929.....	19,000,000	11,500,000	30,500,000
1927.....	19,700,000	9,800,000	29,500,000
1919.....	21,200,000	14,200,000	35,400,000

These figures cover only companies engaged primarily in soap manufacture. No figures are available for the several hundred other companies previously referred to. All factors considered, it is probable that the approximately 25,000 employees directly affected by our Code have received, even during the depression, approximately $27,000,000 annual pay. It is expected that our Code will restore the total pay of workers in this industry to substantially more than $30,000,000.

A SECOND major purpose of the code is to increase the number of workers employed. In considering this phase of recovery, the soap manufacturing industry falls into two general groups. In one group are companies which during these past years have already shortened the work week. These companies anticipated in actual practice one of the major principles of the NRA through materially reducing the hours of labor. Our industry in fact was a leader in this movement. We were active from the beginning in the share-the-work movement, and many companies both large and small in the soap industry put share-the-work principles into practice in their plants.

As a result, the hours of labor of most employees engaged in soap manufacturing have been decreased from 50, 54, 60 and more per week in 1927, '28 and '29 to 40 or in some cases to 44 or 48 hours per week in 1931, '32 and '33. A majority of wage earners in the soap industry have for more than a year been employed on a 40 to 45 hour week. There are a substantial number, however, mainly in smaller factories, who have until now worked up to 55, 60, and even more hours per week. These are workers employed in the second group of companies in our industry to whom I referred a moment ago, namely those who have continued in the main to work their employees just about the same number of hours as were generally in vogue in the industry a few years ago.

It is a direct result of this action that employment in soap factories has not at any time dropped as much as 7 per cent below normal. The index figure for soap industry employment shown by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics averaged 100.3 in 1931, 95.6 in 1932, and 96.3 in the first seven months of 1933. August showed the influence of the NRA which, when added to the stabilization already secured by the shortening of hours, raised soap industry employment to a new record high of 110.9, or nearly 11 per cent above normal. No such record would have been possible without the radical reduction of working hours made by the industry long in advance of the passage of the Recovery Act. The fact that the industry did apply this recovery principle very widely must be considered in determining the policy now to be followed concerning hours of labor.

While data at hand does not permit an absolutely accurate statement, it is fairly estimated that 2,000 to 2,500 workers in soap manufacture owe their jobs to policies of the character just outlined. In addition, under the NRA the 40 hour work week proposed in our Code calls for the employment of another 1,200 to 1,800 workers. These figures added together will give close to 4,000 employees in our industry who owe their work to NRA principles as applied to the operations of our industry. Under the provisions proposed in our Code, wages added will total from 3 to 3½ million dollars. This likewise should be added to from 1 to 1½ million dollars that is being paid to workers under the shortened week and share-work plans in effect previous to the NRA, making a total of from 4 to 5 million dollars additional pay due to these policies.

THE Code Authority set up in the Code is the Board of Directors of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers. It is fair that the governing board of this representative Association shall become the industry's Code Authority. There are no inequitable restrictions on membership in the Association—no manufacturer in this industry has been barred, and none can be barred from membership if he desires to join in good faith and will pay $10 a year dues. Each member, under our by-laws, is entitled to one vote. We have also a class of Contributing Memberships for firms who pay $1,000 or more annually to the Association. These of course are the larger firms in our industry. Our by-laws provide for twelve directors. Each director must be elected by a majority both of the members who contribute $10 a year and a majority vote of the companies who contribute $1,000 or more. This means that all twelve directors must be elected by a majority of both classes of members. Nothing can be fairer than that.

We do not say to the big companies in the industry "You have six directors," and to the small companies "You have six directors." Instead, we say to all companies: "All the directors represent all of you. Every *director* must be voted for both by a majority of the small companies and also by a majority of the big companies. Neither group passes control to the other. The affirmative action of each group is necessary before action can be taken. We are to work in harmony, and we will take no action at all until we can all take it together."

This plan applies not only in the election of directors but in everything else that we do in the Association. Our form of government is like that of the Federal Government. Our $10 a year active members may be likened to the House of Representatives; our Contributing Active Members to the Senate. Till a majority of both houses act there can be no legislation. And under the Code, the President of the United States, or his authorized representative, has veto power over any action. Before any

(*Turn to Page* 69)

Soap Code Becomes Law

Signed by President Roosevelt on Nov. 2—Put Into Effect Nov. 13—Compliance Compulsory on All Soap Makers—Records Must Be Kept—Groups Now Working on Trade Practice Supplementary Codes—All Soapers Urged to Join Association.

THE code of the soap and glycerine industry became law when it was signed by President Roosevelt on Nov. 2 and was put into effect on Nov. 13. A few changes were made in the code as it was presented at the public hearing on Oct. 5. These were agreed upon in conference between the board of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers and representatives of the NRA. The basic code as signed covers only hours of labor, wages and working conditions. Groups in the industry representing manufacturers of potash and liquid soaps, private brand soaps and other soap makers have been working for the past several weeks in conjunction with the Association on the formulation of supplementary trade practice codes which will be presented to Washington as soon as they are ready. Copies of the complete basic code have been sent to all members of the Association. Printed copies may be obtained by anybody upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by requesting the code with Registry No. 623-03.

A summary sent to all soap makers by Roscoe C. Edlund, manager of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, outlines the procedure which soapers should follow in complying with the code. This states in part:

1. President Roosevelt signed Nov. 2 the enclosed Code of Fair Competition for the Soap and Glycerine Manufacturing Industry. This Code thus becomes law for the industry. It must be put into effect by every member of the industry not later than Monday, Nov. 13, 1933.

2. This Code is compulsory, and applies to every manufacturer or employer in the United States who makes *any* household, industrial or toilet soap, or soap products, or glycerine, or who makes any *kind or grade* of such soaps or glycerine.

3. This Code applies to the manufacture of any of the above-named products in any establishment in the United States regardless of whether the manufacture of these products is only part of the business done in the establishment or is the entire business done in the establishment. Operation under other Codes does not take the place of operation under this Code for soap and glycerine manufacturing.

4. This Code applies whether or not the employer or manufacturer "signifies assent to the Code." Codes are law. Their violation by anyone is subject to heavy penalties. Every manufacturer of soap or glycerine in this country *must* put this Code into effect in his business between now and Nov. 13, 1933. He can put it into effect at once if he desires, but *if it is not in effect in his establishment or establishments on and after Nov. 13 he becomes a violator of the law.*

5. Those members of the industry who "expressly signify assent to this Code" thereby become "members of the Code" and are entitled to the NRA Blue Eagle. None except those who do "expressly signify assent to this Code" are entitled to the NRA Blue Eagle regardless of whether or not they have thus far been entitled to it.

(*Turn to Page* 33)

Prominent soapers attended code hearing in Washington. R. R. Deupree (1), president of Procter & Gamble Co., as president of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, presented the code on behalf of the soap and glycerine industry to Gen. C. C. Williams (3), Deputy Administrator. Roscoe C. Edlund (2) is general manager of the Association. C. F. Young (4), president of the Davies-Young Soap Co., sat with the Government officials as adviser to the Administration on the soap industry.

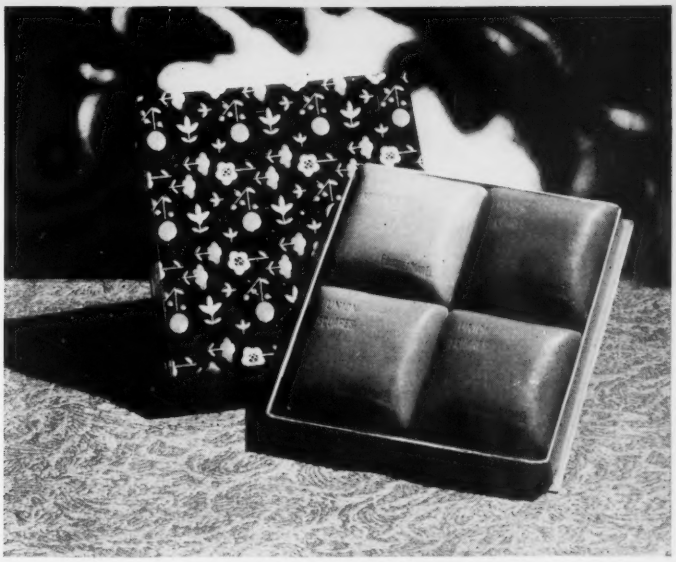
New Products

New Brunswick Polish and Cleaner, made especially for cleaning and polishing Whale-Bone-Ite Seats by Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Chicago. Can by Continental.

A new insecticide with a synthetic base designed for use in vaporizing machines. Now offered in small packages by the maker, Fumol Corp., New York. Can made by Continental.

The new Sally Clover line of shaving cream, tooth paste, hand lotion, hair dressing, etc., offered by Clover Farm Stores Corp. of Cleveland. Bottles by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Tubes by Peerless Tube Co. Closures of Bakelite.

and Packages



Union squares are large cakes of toilet soap in various odors and colors, packed four to a box of varying color schemes in keeping with the soap. A new private brand item by Hewitt of Dayton.

A soap dispenser which pulverizes a solid bar of toilet soap as needed. Pressure of a spring feeds the soap to the grinder. Made by Standard Pulverizing Co., New York, of moulded Bakelite.

The new O-Cedar line of wax polishes, — including self-polishing wax, wax cream emulsion, prepared paste wax, and the regular liquid wax. Color scheme of paper labels is dark brown and yellow. Made by O-Cedar Corp., Chicago.

Stronger, more economical, more concentrated than Citronella Ceylon or Java.

Besides effectively replacing Citronella it is an excellent perfume material for all technical products including soaps (solid or liquid), hand soaps, hand cleaning compounds, petroleum, disinfectants, insecticides, etc.

INSECTICIDE AND DISINFECTANT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION I&D MA

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.

Proprietors of
PARFUMERIES DE SEILLANS
Seillans, France

78-84 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sole Agents in the U. S. and Canada for
SCHIMMEL & COMPANY
Miltitz (near Leipzig) Germany

Soap Code Becomes Law

(*From Page 29*)

6. Assent to this Code by members of the industry is signified in *both* of two ways, as follows:

A. By putting the Code into effect and signing a Certificate of Compliance at your local post office, adding to the printed form which the post office will supply you, the following words: "We have complied with the operative provisions of the Code of Fair Competition for the Soap and Glycerine Manufacturing Industry." *Members of the industry who now have the Blue Eagle must do this if they wish to continue as NRA Blue Eagle members.* They must sign again, because this Code supersedes for this industry the President's blanket Reemployment Agreement as well as the temporary substitutions for that Agreement heretofore allowed for the soap and glycerine industry. This means that on and after Nov. 13, any signature previously made by a soap and glycerine manufacturer on a Certificate of Compliance has no further force and effect and must be replaced at your local post office by signature to a new Certificate of Compliance.

B. By signing likewise the enclosed Assent to the Code of Fair Competition for the Soap and Glycerine Manufacturing Industry, and forwarding it to General C. C. Williams, Deputy Administrator, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C. *It is desirable that this be done promptly.* It is *not* necessary to wait until actual compliance with the Code. General Williams would like to receive your Assent at once.

7. Official Government printed copy of the Code will be sent to all *members of this Association* as soon as it is ready. It will also be available upon application by anyone to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents a copy. Be sure to ask for the Code as approved by the President, Registry No. 623-03, the Code of Fair Competition for the Soap and Glycerine Manufacturing Industry.

8. Beginning November 13, 1933, every manufacturer in this industry, whether or not a member of the Code or a member of this Association, *must* keep his records of employment in such condition that he can report promptly, whenever required to do so by the Code Authority, concerning *any* matters covered by the Code, including:

hours, and particularly *maximum* hours, worked by any or all employees whose working hours are regulated by Article III of the Code or any of its Paragraphs or Sections;

the *average* hours thus worked by any such employees per week in the 6-months' period beginning November 13, or for any part of that period upon which reports prior to the expiration of the period may be required;

hours worked, and overtime payments made, in all instances covered by Article III, Paragraph B;

wages paid to any or all employees whose wages are regulated by Article IV of the Code or any of its Paragraphs or Sections, including particularly Sections 1, 2, and 4 of Paragraph A;

number of employees, working arrangements, and payments made, under the provisions of Paragraphs B and C of Article IV;

statistics as to number of employees at any and all times under the Code;

together with any and all data and information concerning working conditions, wage scales, aggregate wage payments, etc., as may be required from time to time through the Code Authority by the President of the United States or his authorized representative.

No forms of report have yet been prescribed, but it is important, and is required, that each employer in the industry so keep his records beginning Nov. 13, 1933, that he can supply on short notice any information that may reasonably be requested by the United States Government through the Code Authority in connection with the effect and administration of the Code in all individual establishments within the industry.

9. It should be pointed out again that every member of this industry will find it distinctly to his advantage to join this Association. In accordance with Article VI, Paragraph B, of the Code, there are no inequitable restrictions upon membership. The Association is the agency recognized by the Government as the sponsor and administrator of the Code, and the Association's Board of Directors, as stated in Article VI, Paragraph A, is set set up as the Code Authority.

The Association is open to the membership of every manufacturer in this industry, who applies to the undersigned in writing upon his letterhead, states what kinds of soap or glycerine he makes, and accompanies such letter of application with check for $10 payable to J. S. Goldbaum, Treasurer, to cover the first year's dues.

Membership by a manufacturer in any other association of this or any industry does not relieve you of the responsibility of becoming a member of this Association. No obligation is laid upon this Association to constantly inform members of the industry who do not join the Association, concerning the Code and its application. Nor will the Association be able to continue to do so. Every member of this industry ought, in his own interest, to join. The dues have been made as low as possible, and are recognized by the Administration at Washington as fair and equitable. If you have not already sent in your application, it is strongly urged that you do so at once.

10. Under the provisions of Article VI, Paragraph C, of the Code, work is already under way toward organizing product divisions and geographical sections of the industry. Divisions for which some steps have already been taken include potash and liquid soaps; paste hand soaps; non-advertised and special brand toilet soaps; soap chips and other bulk soaps for laundries, textile mills, and converters; washing powders; cleansers. The Pacific Coast will probably ask for a separate geographical section. Information concerning the organization of any of these divisions or sections will be supplied to any member who makes products which entitle him to such information.

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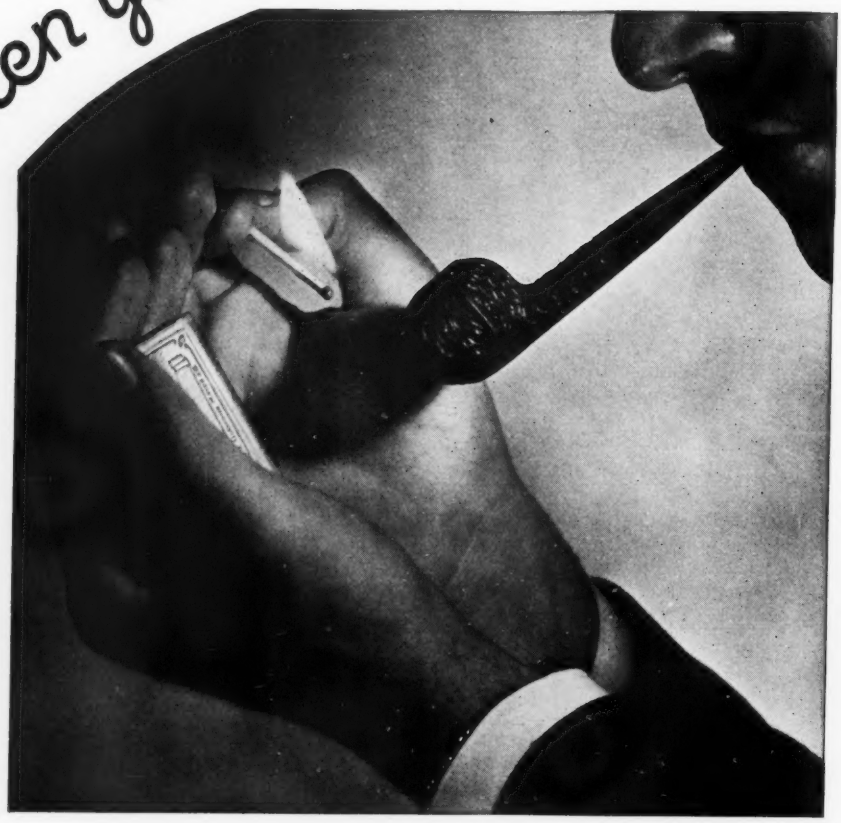
Work on Trade Practice Codes

Rapid progress is being made by a number of soap industry groups in the formulation of trade practice supplements to the basic soap code. Potash soap makers, hand paste manufacturers, private brand soapers, industrial soap manufacturers, and the Pacific Coast soapers are all engaged in drawing up code supplements in cooperation with the Association of American Soap and Glycerine producers. A meeting of all potash soap manufacturers will be held about November 20, under the general direction of C. F. Young, probably at some Mid-West point. Eastern meetings have been held under the chairmanship of L. B. Schwarcz, president of the Clifton Chemical Co., New York, and the Mid-West meetings under the direction of C. F. Young, president of the Davies-Young Soap Co., Dayton, O.

A division of paste hand soap manufacturers, with David G. Holmes of the Utility Co., New York, as chairman, and Russell H. Young of Davies-Young Soap Co., Dayton, as secretary, has been formed, and efforts to have all hand paste manufacturers join with this group are being made. Several meetings have already been held.

The manufacturers of non-advertised and private brand soaps have been holding informal meetings for the past five months. This group is meeting in Chicago on November 16 to work out a supplementary code of trade practices. A previous meeting was held in New York on November 2. Albert Steiner of the Cincinnati

When you smoke



Alkalis
Carbonate of Potash
Caustic Potash
Cresylic Acid
Sodium Silicate
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Zinc Oxide
Zinc Stearate

How few of us, puffing a "smoke," are conscious of the industries this familiar object represents . . . and especially of the chemical-using industries (those, *we serve!*)

And yet, there they are . . . the tobacco industry, the wood industry if you smoke a pipe . . . paper, in tobacco packages and on cigarettes . . . wood and sulphur in the match . . . printing inks, glassene, glue—industries widely separated, but all meeting in these everyday objects, the pipe or cigar or cigarette—and all requiring *chemicals.*

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation's products are pretty likely to be there, "when you smoke!"

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

535 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK

Soap Co. is president of this Private Brand Division, with W. B. Bouche of Procter & Gamble Co. as vice-president. Wrisley B. Oleson of the Allen B. Wrisley Co. is secretary, and J. W. Kilcrane of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., treasurer. Every manufacturer of private brands is invited to attend the Chicago meeting at the Palmer House, November 16.

The Industrial Soap Association, covering manufacturers of bulk and industrial soaps for mills, laundries, etc., a group of a number of years standing, is also working on a supplementary code. This group is headed by I. Katz of J. Eavenson & Sons, Camden, as president, with F. C. Ward of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. as vice-president. J. E. Stevens of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers is secretary, and Roscoe C. Edlund, treasurer. Further details of the activities of any of these groups may be secured through Mr. Edlund or Mr. Stevens.

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Soap Assn. Meets Dec. 14

The annual meeting of the Association of Soap and Glycerine Producers will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Thursday, December 14. The annual election of officers and directors for 1934 will take place and such other business as is necessary will be transacted. In view of the recent code approval and the wide expansion in the interests of the Association, the annual meeting this year will probably be the most important yet held. The membership of the Association now exceeds one hundred firms. R. R. Deupree, president of Procter & Gamble Co., is president.

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Report Colgate Moving to Jersey City

Reports are current in the trade that the main offices of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. are to be moved shortly from Chicago to Jersey City, N. J., although it has not been possible to secure confirmation of the report from officials of the company. Current rumors are to the effect that the move will be carried out at the company's convenience some time after the first of the year, a small staff only being kept at the present Chicago offices. The report is quite general in Chicago that by next Spring practically the entire office will be located in the East. The old Colgate plant in Jersey City, covering several square blocks along the Hudson, has long been a land mark in the metropolitan district.

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P & G 3rd Quarter Net $4,383,840

Net profit of Procter & Gamble Co. for the quarter ended September 30, totaled $4,383,840, after all deductions, equal to 64c a share on the 6,410,000 no-par common shares after dividend requirements on the 8 per cent and 5 per cent preferred stocks. No comparison with the September, 1932, quarter is available as the company only recently began making quarterly reports. For the June, 1933, quarter the net profit was $3,738,572, equal to 54 cents a common share.

Johnston, Swift Soap Head, Dies

Robert Muir Johnston, general manager of the soap department of Swift & Co., Chicago, died Nov. 2 at the Billings Memorial Hospital, Chicago, following an operation. He had been in ill health for several months prior to a first operation performed early last summer and never fully recovered his health in spite of a prolonged rest on the Pacific Coast. The second operation proved fatal. Funeral services were held in Chicago on Nov. 3 and interment was at Clinton, Mich. He is survived by Mrs. Johnston and a daughter, Betty May.

Robert M. Johnston

Mr. Johnston was widely known in the American soap industry. He was born in Detroit on Jan. 25, 1892. He had been associated with Swift & Co. for over twenty years. He became associated with the soap department of that company in 1914 and later became a district sales manager in the Western and Southwestern territories. In 1930, he was made assistant manager of the soap department in charge of sales and on March 9, 1931, he became general manager of the department. He was a director of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers and a member of Rainbow Lodge, 972, A. F. & A. M.

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Procter & Gamble Lowers Soap Prices

Procter & Gamble Co. is reported to have reduced the price of "Ivory" soap by 20 cents a case of 100 bars, a reduction of approximately 4 per cent. It has also reported to have reduced the price of its leading soap flakes by 43 cents a case, or about 12 per cent. These reductions follow cuts made a few weeks ago by other makers of white and yellow bar laundry soaps. The most recent reductions bring prices about midway between the recent highs and the low prices of January of this year.

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Lever Advertising Given High Test Rating

Psychological tests of the relative effectiveness of various national advertising campaigns, recently carried out by Dr. Henry C. Link of Psychological Corporation and reported in full in the October issue of "Printers' Ink Monthly," demonstrate that the Lever "Body odor" theme has penetrated the consciousness of the reading public more effectively than any other advertising program. Of the 10,000 people who were interviewed, 93.2 per cent had seen the current Lever advertisement and linked it up definitely with "Lifebuoy" soap. A good record was also shown for the "Lux" advertisement dealing with stocking runs, for which there was a percentage of 70.9.

SOAP presents a *perfuming problem* of a special character. To handle it successfully requires intimate knowledge of soap manufacturing and, above all, experience with soap perfumes.

We have done a considerable amount of work along those lines, and offer several series of soap perfumes of *tried worth.*

Send for *smelling samples.*

Almond	Lemon
Almond—Rose	Lilac
Almond—Cocoa	Lily
Antiseptic Odor	Mint
Bouquets of great variety	Narcissus
Carnation	Orange
Cedar	Oriental
Citrella	Patchouly
Cologne	Pine
Fougere	Pineapple
Gardenia	Rose
Geranium	Sandalwood
Girella	Sweet Pea
Jasmin	Verbena
Lavender	Violet

Also many odors for shampoo and liquid soap

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.

Aromatic Essentials

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180 No. Wacker Drive, Chicago
438 West 48th St., Los Angeles
42 Wellington Street, E., Toronto

Factory, Elizabeth, N. J.

CHICAGO TRADE NOTES

The usual Christmas Party of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association is to be held December 14th at the Knickerbocker Hotel. Arrangements are being made for entertainment and dance music in addition to the dinner. Reservations are being made with W. Kedzie Teller, secretary of the association.

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Z. D. Sappenfield, formerly with the Raleigh Company in Freeport, is now assistant purchasing agent for Allen B. Wrisley Co., Chicago.

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B. J. Schoenberg has succeeded Leo Loeb as manager of the Eastern Division of U. S. Sanitary Specialties Corp. of Chicago. Mr. Schoenberg will make his headquarters in New York. For the last three years, he has been office manager in New York for U. S. Sanitary.

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J. R. Kennedy, treasurer and manager of the toilet goods department of United Drug Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, was in Chicago the latter part of October to see the Fair and to take care of some business matters. Mr. Kennedy is president of the Association of Canadian Perfumers and Manufacturers of Toilet Articles. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy and his son, Neal.

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Chicago Drug and Chemical Association held their regular monthly meeting October 26 at the Chicago Athletic Association. A good turnout was on hand to hear Col. Sidney Story speak on the "St. Lawrence Seaway." The November meeting has been changed to Tuesday, November 28, due to Thanksgiving falling on the date of the regular meeting.

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The 31st annual stag banquet of the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association will be held Thursday, December 21, at the Stevens Hotel. The entertainment committee, headed by F. J. Heil, chairman, and F. L. McCartney, vice-chairman, is working on the plans for the affair and will probably announce them in a few days.

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Hiled Floor Machine Co., Chicago, has issued a folder describing its booth at the Chicago Fair and illustrating the "Hild" floor machine and the various attachments used with it for floor servicing.

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John C. Paul, manufacturer of metal polish, died October 15 at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago, at the age of 79.

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Detergent developments were reviewed by R. A. Duncan in a paper presented at the recent fall meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago. Mr. Duncan pointed out two serious limitations to soap. It cannot be used except in neutral or alkaline solutions; as acid decomposes soap, giving free fatty acids which have no detergent value; and it forms insoluble soaps with the heavy metal salts found in practically all natural waters. These objections are both overcome by the use of sodium alkylsulphates, he said, the alkyl group being of the range of C_{12} to C_{18}. These products are typical of a group which are resistant to the effect of acid in moderate concentrations and which form soluble salts with the alkaline earth metals and the more common metals. They prevent the formation of any scum or slime such as is formed by soap in hard water, but since the heavy metal alkyl salts are also good detergents, there is no loss in efficiency.

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C-P-P Co. and Lever Bros. in Patent Suit

A patent infringement suit which may involve millions of dollars has recently been instituted by Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. against Lever Bros. Co., in which it is charged that the makers of "Rinso" infringed the patents of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. covering the process for manufacturing "Supersuds." Arguments were heard recently by Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick, South Bend, Ind. Counsel for Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company asked permission to file a supplemental bill of complaint. Colgate attorneys included A. C. Deniston, Cincinnati, who formerly was a judge in the sixth district of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Lever Bros. Co. was found to be within the jurisdiction of the South Bend Federal district court by virtue of its having a factory at Hammond, Ind.

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Industrial Chemical Sales Co. has issued a booklet entitled "An American Story of Precipitated Chalk" in which the story is told of the development of the American chalk industry. Physical tests for absorption, sedimentation, packing density, microscopic characteristics, scratching, black specks and color are discussed in detail. Uses are also considered, with particular attention to use in the manufacture of dentifrices. Copies of the book may be obtained through *Soap.*

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The Society of Chemical Industry in Basle has taken out a British patent covering new compounds for wetting, emulsifying, etc., substances in the textile industry. These are produced by reaction between terpineol and a sulphonating agent at a relatively low temperature. A material which has excellent properties for wool washing is prepared from 50 parts of terpineol and 150 parts of chlorosulphonic acid.

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Monsanto Chemical Company reports third quarter net earnings of $680,757, equivalent to $1.57½ a share, compared to 47 cents a share earned in the same quarter last year. The current nine months earnings were $1,519,704, or $3.51½ a share, compared to $736,042, or $1.71½ a share for the same period in 1932.

GRASSELLI TRI-SODIUM PHOSPHATE

As our process permits GRASSELLI Tri-Sodium Phosphate to *cure*, it is FREE FLOWING. Non-Sifting Packages. Shipped to you in barrels with paper liner—no loss either in transit or storage. Also comes in kegs and bags. Grades—fines, medium, coarse, flake and globular. Let us figure on your T. S. P. requirements. If you are in a hurry, call up our nearest branch.

Let us also quote you on—

Silicate of Soda	Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda	Paradichlorobenzene
Soda Ash	Sodium Fluoride

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INCORPORATED
CLEVELAND OHIO

New York and Export Office: 350 Fifth Avenue

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Birmingham	Chicago	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	St. Paul
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Acids and General Chemicals Division—Montreal and Toronto

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

"Woodbury" soap, product of Andrew Jergens Co., is now being offered through retail grocery stores as well as through other retail outlets. Test sales campaigns showed that the product could be sold successfully through grocery stores at a nine cent price.

—o—

Iowa Soap Co., Burlington, Iowa, has begun issuing a new house organ under the name of "Soap Chatter." The new publication is being published principally for the company's jobbers and salesmen. In the first issue published in October, note is made of the fact that the company has increased the number of its employes 40 per cent, reduced hours 28 per cent, and increased average earnings per employe per week 11 per cent.

—o—

Scholler Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, have introduced a new line of neutral boiled soaps to be known as "Brosco Dri-Sopes."

—o—

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. has opened a new district sales office in New Orleans, La., in the Union Indemnity Building. L. E. Martiny is district sales manager. The old quarters will be used to house the local premium department.

—o—

The newly organized Sacramento Soap Co., Sacramento, Cal., has taken offices at 1308 K. Street. Phil R. Chesson heads the company, with Alvin Porter as sales manager and Daisy Porter as secretary-treasurer.

—o—

West Coast Soap Co., Oakland, Calif., in October announced a special advertising allowance of 50c a case on its Blue Bird Granulated Soap. The deal has been extended until further notice.

—o—

Shemen Oil Co. of Haifa, Palestine, is shipping its toilet soaps and olive oil to all parts of the world, according to a report from that city. This comparatively new enterprise in its present form has recently shipped both soap and oil to England, India, Australia, Iraq, South Africa, and Cuba.

—o—

A special deal on soaps in the Montreal market is reported to have been offered by the makers of "Imperial," "Barsalou" flakes and "Barsalou" white soap. One case of white soap is offered free with each order of three cases of "Imperial" one case of flakes and one case of white soap. This represents a discount of approximately 16 per cent.

Lever Brothers Co. has appointed F. B. Pigeon as Pacific Coast Division manager for the company with headquarters at 215 Market St., San Francisco. He succeeds R. F. Woodhill who has been in charge of the Coast territory for the past five years. Mr. Woodhill goes to the Pennsylvania Division at Philadelphia. Mr. Pigeon, who is a native of New England, has been with the company for many years, the past fourteen of them at the Philadelphia office. The Pacific Coast territory includes California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and parts of Idaho and Montana. There is a sales personnel of forty-seven with five supervisors.

F. B. Pigeon

—o—

Bon Ami Company reports net income of $848,693 for the nine months ended September 30. These earnings were equivalent under the partcipating provisions of the shares to $3.87 a share on 100,000 no-par shares of class A stock and $2.31 a share on 200,000 no-par shares of class B stock. For the same period of 1932 the net income was $835,270, or $3.80 a share on class A stock and $2.27 a share on class B.

—o—

The Procter & Gamble Company directorate has authorized the calling on January 1, 1934, of the remaining $8,521,000 of 4½ per cent debentures outstanding, maturing July 1, 1947. The bonds will be redeemed at 105 and interest.

—o—

Viscount Leverhulme, head of a combine of over 800 companies, many of them connected with the soap industry, gave a guide to business methods at the recent London dinner of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. "My father's dictum," said Lord Leverhulme, "was: 'The conduct of successful business merely consists of doing things in a very simple way, doing them regularly, and never neglecting to do them.' "

—o—

It is reported from Bombay that a large area of reclaimed land has been acquired in that city by Lever Bros., Ltd., for the site of their proposed new works. Ten acres will be set apart for the factory, offices and residential quarters. Many of the company's popular

The IONONES

MANUFACTURED BY THE NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL COMPANY SELL UNDER THE TRADE NAME . . . . .

VIOLLYS

Thus VIOLLYS A. B.

- VIOLLYS ALPHA
- VIOLLYS BETA
- VIOLLYS METHYL
- VIOLLYS METHYL ALPHA
- VIOLLYS GAMMA

Whether their use is intended for Perfumery, Soap or Cosmetics, each one fills a definite odor demand in a manner that can only be obtained by Naugatuck's policy of controlled productions.

Chicago Representative
WALTER H. JELLY & CO., INC.
420 North Western Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Naugatuck Chemical Company
Aromatics Division
1790 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

brands of soaps will be produced at the works, in the manufacture of which considerable quantities of Indian vegetable oils will be used.

—o—

Noxzema Chemical Co. is introducing a new latherless shaving cream to be sold under the "Noxzema" brand.

—o—

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. has placed advertising of "Cashmere Bouquet" soap with Benton & Bowles, New York advertising agency.

—o—

Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y., has recently introduced a new brushless shaving cream under the name "No-Nix."

—o—

A lecture course on soaps and detergents will be given this winter at the Battersea Polytechnic Institute, London, by W. H. Simmons, B.Sc., F.I.C.

—o—

The Milwaukee plant of Lavo Co. of America was damaged to the extent of $25,000 in a fire which occurred early in October.

—o—

The "Ipana Troubadours" have returned to the radio broadcasting program of Bristol-Myers, Inc., after an absence of over three years. The program features "Ipana" toothpaste.

—o—

H. Kohnstamm & Co. and Lanman & Kemp-Barclay Co. have been elected members of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade. Kohnstamm is represented by Edward Kohnstamm, and Lanman & Kemp-Barclay by A. Kendrick.

—o—

Speaking at the recent meeting of stockholders of Procter & Gamble Co., R. R. Deupree, president, estimated that operation under the President's Re-employment Agreement and the new soap code will raise his company's costs by at least $1,000,000. It has already mean the employment of over 1,000 additional people. The cash and security position of the company was reported as being $4,000,000 better October 13 than it was on June 30.

—o—

"Medisalt" tooth powder is being brought out by Carey Salt Company, Hutchinson, Kans., manufacturer of salts for smoked meats.

—o—

The Curran Corp., 114 Central St., Somerville, Mass., have developed a new liquid cleaner for oily cement floors, being offered under the trade mark *Gunk*. According to the company's announcement, the new product requires no mopping or scrubbing to clean old accretions of oil and grease from filling stations and garage floors. The solution may be applied with an inexpensive sprayer and after standing for a few minutes may be hosed off with cold water. *Gunk* is being offered to the trade in bulk in 400 lb. drums and is also available in 8 and 40 lb. steel cans.

—o—

New employee directors recently chosen to serve on the Procter & Gamble Co. board include Arthur S. Caine, Cincinnati, James Maddox, Sr., New York, and Charles Ellsberry, Kansas City.

—o—

The engagement has recently been announced of Miss Pamela Camroux and Robert B. Colgate, vice-president in charge of research of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. Mr. Colgate is a great-grandson of the late William Colgate, founder of Colgate & Co. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1924. Following graduation he started active duty in the laundry and toilet soap department of the company. He later became interested in the research department and has participated in the development of a number of new products.

—o—

William T. Elkinton, chairman of the board of Philadelphia Quartz Co., died October 25 in Philadelphia at the age of 73. He was the third generation of his family in the business which celebrated its centenary in 1931, and seventh generation of the Elkinton family in America. He was associated with the company through more than 50 years of active business life, during which he saw the company expand from a local enterprise to a business of national scope.

—o—

Mrs. Richard O. Deupree died in Cincinnati, October 16, at the age of sixty-one. She was the mother of R. R. Deupree, president of Procter & Gamble Co. and Russell O. Deupree, credit manager of the company.

—o—

Grafton B. Perkins, Lever Bros. Co., has been elected a director of the Advertising Division of the Audit Bureau of Circulation in the recent election.

—o—

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N. J., is reported to have announced a wage increase of 20 per cent, affecting approximately 1,500 workers. The increase it is said wipes out two 10 per cent wage reductions put into effect during the depression and establishes the wages on a pre-depression level of July 15, 1929.

—o—

Radex Soap Mfg. Co., Tacoma, Wash., will shortly erect a new soap and cosmetic plant at Puyallup, Wash.

—o—

A new soap tablet made its debut at the ninth International Exposition of Inventions, recently held in London. This tablet has a piece of fabric embedded in the center with one end projecting and eyeletted to enable it to be hung up in the bathroom. The tablet is kept dry and "jellying" of the underpart which occurs when deposited in a wet soap dish, is avoided.

COLUMBIA

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CAUSTIC SODA
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MODIFIED SODAS
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CAREW TOWER
CINCINNATI

SANTA FÉ TERMINAL BLDG.
DALLAS

Plant at BARBERTON, OHIO

RECORD OF TRADE-MARKS

The following trade-marks were published in the October issue of the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office in compliance with Section 6 of the Act of September 20, 1905, as amended March 2, 1907. Notice of opposition must be filed within thirty days of publication. As provided by Section 14, fee of ten dollars must accompany each notice of opposition.

Trade Marks Filed

ZOLVIT—This in solid letters describing cleaning compound. Filed by Zolvit Co., Springville, Ala., June 28, 1933. Claims use since May, 1910.

LADY JANE—This in solid letters describing soap. Filed by Los Angeles Soap Co., Los Angeles, Aug. 18, 1933. Claims use since 1912.

DOWICIDE—This in broken letters describing insecticides, germicides, disinfectants, antiseptics, etc. Filed by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, May 16, 1933. Claims use since Nov. 10, 1932.

TRISILA—This in solid letters describing cleaning powder. Filed by American Chemical Paint Co., Ambler, Pa., Feb. 17, 1933. Claims use since June 30, 1933.

DIF—This in solid letters describing cleaning compound. Filed by Dif Corp., Garwood, N. J., Aug. 11, 1933. Claims use since February, 1928.

VERMIN—NOX—This in solid letters describing insecticide. Filed by E. J. Michaelson, Fayetteville, Ark., July 21, 1933. Claims use since June 10, 1929.

S. & S. ANT KILLER—This in solid letters describing insecticides. Filed by Nyda R. Stevens, Atlanta, July 25, 1933. Claims use since July, 1925.

ALLGON—This in solid letters with drawings of insects, describing insecticide. Filed by United Chemical Co., Kansas City, Aug. 4, 1933. Claims use since June, 1925.

GAR-GLO—This in solid letters describing antiseptic. Filed by Dr. Hyman's Dental Products Co., Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1933. Claims use since Aug. 8, 1933.

TOTOTOX—This in solid letters describing insecticide. Filed by Blue Star Insecticide Co., Hasbrouck Height, N. J., Sept. 2, 1933. Claims use since July 28, 1933.

ROBERTSON—This on checked carton describing soap. Filed by J. T. Robertson Co., Syracuse, July 11, 1932. Claims use since June, 1925.

HARMONY—This in solid letters describing soap. Filed by United Drug Co., Boston, June 7, 1933. Claims use since October, 1908.

FIRE-CHIEF—This in solid letters describing polish and cleaner. Filed by Texas Co., New York, Aug. 23, 1933. Claims use since June 21, 1933.

SKETCH OF MAN saluting describing insecticide. Filed by Sameth Exterminating Co., New York, May 6, 1933. Claims use since Jan. 1, 1926.

DAB—This in solid letters describing germicide. Filed by Clotworthy Laboratories, Miami, June 13, 1933. Claims use since Mar. 9, 1933.

MERCLOR—This in broken letters describing disinfectants, germicides, etc. Filed by Merrimac Chemical Co., Everett, Mass., June 28, 1933. Claims use since April, 1923.

DOUCHESAN—This in solid letters describing antiseptic powder. Filed by Douchesan Co., Boston, July 22, 1933. Claims use since Feb. 1, 1933.

SOOTHOL—This in solid letters describing antiseptic. Filed by Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., Aug. 7, 1933. Claims use since July 22, 1933.

BATHCHARM—This in type resembling script describing bath salts. Filed by Neptune Trading Corp., New York, Aug. 10, 1933. Claims use since Mar. 31, 1931.

OLD RELIABLE—This in solid letters with sketch of woman describing cleaner. Filed by Dorann Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Aug. 29, 1933. Claims use since Jan. 3, 1933.

WILLIAMS—This in solid letters describing brushless shaving cream. Filed by J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., Sept. 2, 1933. Claims use since Aug. 18, 1932.

BUDDY CLEANSER—This in outline letters describing scouring powder. Filed by Gleam Products Corp., New York, Sept. 6, 1933. Claims use since June, 1933.

FLOROTE—This in solid letters with sketch of insect describing insecticides. Filed by National Insecticide Corp., Tallahassee, Fla., Mar. 28, 1933. Claims use since Feb. 28, 1933.

PENCHLOR—This in solid letters describing calcium hypochlorite. Filed by Pen-Chlor, Inc., Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1933. Claims use since Apr. 1, 1933.

R-IT-Z—This on reverse plate describing cleaning compound. Filed by Ritz Chemical Co. of New Jersey, Newark, Aug. 18, 1933. Claims use since May, 1918.

ADHERENE—This in solid letters describing plant spray. Filed by H. Heidenhain, Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 21, 1933. Claims use since Apr. 18, 1933.

ENZEM—This in solid letters describing insecticide. Filed by Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Sept. 11, 1933. Claims use since Aug. 25. 1933.

KEENE—This on reverse plate with sketch of woman cleaning plumbing fixtures, describing cleaner. Filed by Keene Washing Products Co., Keene, N. H., Aug. 12, 1931. Claims use since Apr. 8, 1926.

TEXACO—This in solid letters describing cleaner and polish. Filed by Texas Co., New York, July 12, 1933. Claims use since June 21, 1933.

AMPHYL—This in solid letters describing cleansing agent. Filed by Lehn & Fink, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J., July 21, 1933. Claims use since June 21, 1933.

SMILING SCOT—This on reverse plate with head of Scotsman describing cleaning compound. Filed by Ohio Laboratories, Inc., Columbus, Aug. 31, 1933. Claims use since June 21, 1932.

PENSIL SHINE—This in solid letters describing shoe polish. Filed by Progress Corp., Dover, Del., Sept. 6, 1933. Claims use since July 25, 1933.

DYLCIA—This in solid letters describing shaving cream. Filed by Davis & Lawrence Co., New York, Sept. 7, 1933. Claims use since June, 1933.

ALLSTATE—This in solid letters on outline map of United States describing disinfectants and insecticides. Filed by Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Mar. 15, 1933. Claims use since Nov. 30, 1932.

ALBO—This in solid letters describing washing preparation. Filed by Albo Wash Fluid Co., Glendale, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1933. Claims use since Dec. 15, 1931.

JEM—This in solid letters with sketch of diamond in background, describing insecticide. Filed by J. E. Miller Transfer & Storage Co., Wheeling, W. Va., Apr. 29, 1933. Claims use since Apr. 7, 1933.

ARBODINE—This in solid letters describing antiseptic. Filed by Arbodine, East Port Chester, Conn., July 24, 1933. Claims use since Jan. 21, 1932.

OZANA—This in solid letters describing tooth paste. Filed by Dr. Hyman's Dental Products Co., Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1933. Claims use since Aug. 5, 1933.

RED INDIAN—This in solid letters describing insecticide. Filed by Branch Chemical Products Co., St. Louis, Aug. 9, 1933. Claims use since July 3, 1933.

SODITE—This in solid letters describing insecticides. Filed by California Spray-Chemical Corp., Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 10, 1933. Claims use since Jan. 12, 1928.

CHANDU—This in solid letters with sketch of magician, describing auto polish. Filed by Chandu Chemical Products Co., Hopewell, Va., Aug. 11, 1933. Claims use since June 1, 1933.

FIRE-CHIEF—This in solid letters describing polish and wax for autos. Filed by Texas Co., New York, Aug. 23, 1933. Claims use since June 21, 1933.

IRONBOUND—This in solid letters describing floor finish. Filed by Storm Flooring Co., New York, Aug. 29, 1933. Claims use since June 9, 1933.

KREM-OL—This on reverse plate describing polishes and waxes. Filed by Max S. Spector, Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1933. Claims use since Apr. 4, 1932.

Trade Marks Granted

306,853. Toilet Soaps. Campana Corporation, Batavia, Ill. Filed May 15, 1933. Serial No. 337,832. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,860. Soap. Kelp-Ine Products Corp. of America, Seattle, Wash. Filed May 24, 1933. Serial No. 338,193. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,864. Cleansing Compound. Ultrex Products Corp., Boston. Filed May 27, 1933. Serial No. 338,294. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,873. Emulsion Used in Laundering. Warren Soap Manufacturing Co., Cambridge, Mass. Filed June 8, 1933. Serial No. 338,673. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,878. Soap. Sudite Chemical Manufacturing Corp., Charlotte, N. C. Filed June 6, 1933. Serial No. 338,587. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,888. Soaps, Metal Polish, Etc. Fuld Bros., Inc., Baltimore. Filed April 26, 1933. Serial No. 337,183. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,892. Hand Soap. Haskins Brothers & Co., Omaha. Filed June 14, 1933. Serial No. 338,835. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,895. Soaps. Sugarland Products Co., San Antonio. Filed June 9, 1933. Serial No. 338,707. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,914. Bath Salts. Pine-Odeur Products Co., Belleville, N. J. Filed May 29, 1933. Serial No. 338,312. Published July 25, 1933. Class 6.

306,924. Cleaning Powder. Batex Products Co., Batavia, Ill. Filed April 17, 1933. Serial No. 336,854. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,928. Antiseptic. No-Per-Spiro Co., Lake Providence, La. Filed February 16, 1933. Serial No. 335,020. Published July 4, 1933. Class 6.

306,933. Shaving Cream. Diehl Research Laboratories, Ltd., Los Angeles. Filed May 5, 1933. Serial No. 337,579. Published July 25, 1933. Class 4.

306,936. Antiseptic. York Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 11, 1933. Serial No. 337,700. Published July 11, 1933. Class 6.

306,960. Insect Spray. Great Eastern Laboratories, Baltimore. Filed May 23, 1933. Serial No. 338,132. Published July 18, 1933. Class 6.

306,967. Insecticidal, Germicidal and Fungicidal Sprays. California Spray-Chemical Corp. Berkeley, Calif. Filed May 29, 1933. Serial No. 338,310. Published July 25, 1933. Class 6.

306,968. Insecticides, Fungicides and Germicides.

(*Turn to Page* 49)

Editor's Correspondence

No Barbasol Injunction

Editor, SOAP:

In the October issue of *Soap*, at page 35, there appears an item headed "Barbasol Co. Denied Injunction." This paragraph states that my client, The Barbasol Company, has been unsuccessful in its attempt to secure a temporary injunction preventing Travis Co., Carlova, Inc., and S. H. Kress & Co. from using the name "Sam's" for a brushless shaving cream. I should like an opportunity to correct such statement and to inform you of the true facts.

There was never any adjudication of the application for a temporary injunction. At the time of the hearing, the application for a temporary injunction was withdrawn upon defendants' consent to a trial in the near future so that the question of the right of The Barbasol Company to a permanent injunction might be determined. The trial has been set for November 13, 1933. The Barbasol Company accordingly was not "denied" the temporary injunction.

I think that in fairness to my client you should publish a correct statement of the facts.

GEORGE C. BEACH,
New York.

New York, Oct. 31, 1933.

—o—

Soap Wages in South

Editor, SOAP:

Your report on the Soap Code Hearing in your October issue gave me an unpleasant sensation. Somehow, I have looked upon your journal as one of very careful reporting, but this is not the case in your reference to my appearance at the Soap Code Hearing. You stated in there that I declared that I "thought that 27½c an hour minimum wages would be too high for the South" and suggested 25c an hour.

I don't believe that I used the word "thought" at any time during my appearance before General Williams. The Code proposed 35c an hour for common labor, and not the 27½c you referred to. I opposed 35c an hour for common labor, and I made the positive statement that that rate is too high for the South.

You have mentioned my testimony in regard to the number of employees in my factory, and that only two or three were to be affected by the minimum wage. As far as that goes, that statement is correct. It would mean that only two or three would receive the minimum wage, for my understanding of NRA is that not only must a minimum wage be fixed, but that all wages above that minimum must be adjusted in correct and proper proportion. This means that every employee in my factory would have to receive a further readjustment in income in addition to that which they received when I went on the President's agreement.

For some reason several journals, including yourself, have pointed out the number of my employees. I am fully aware of the fact that Poland Soap Works is one of the smallest units of the soap industry. That fact does not worry me in the slightest. We could have been very much larger if I had wanted to take the chance, but it has always been by desire to be one of the stars that twinkle instead of one of the meteors that has fallen.

I had no hesitancy at all in standing before the representatives of the soap industry and letting them know that I am small. I am confident that Poland Soap Works is going to be able to go along with the whole outfit.

The NIRA specifically provides in Section 3 A2, "that such code or codes are not designed to promote monopolies, or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises, and will not operate to discriminate against them."

Although it may appear at the present time that NRA leans very strongly toward large interests, I am satisfied with the Act and that the interests of small business shall be protected.

I shall appreciate your making a correction in regard to my appearance before General Williams, and bear this in mind—not only the soap business, but every other business in the South, is going to rise or fall according to the common sound judgment used in the application of the whole Recovery Program. NRA alone cannot raise us from the depths which we are in.

POLAND SOAP WORKS,
Carter D. Poland, President.

Anniston, Alt., Oct. 23, 1933.

—o—

Protests Against Foreign Fats

Editor, SOAP:

We cannot very well allow the opportunity to pass in writing you our views on the editorial that appeared in the September issue of *Soap*. Our business is primarily the operation of a rendering plant and we manufacture but a very limited amount of

(*Turn to Page* 57)

New Patents

Conducted by

Lancaster, Allwine & Rommel

Registered Attorneys

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK CAUSES

815 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Complete copies of any patents or trade-mark registration reported below may be obtained by sending 25c for each copy desired to Lancaster, Allwine and Rommel. Any inquiries relating to Patent or Trade-Mark Law will also be freely answered by these attorneys.

No. 1,925,843. Compound for Use in Clothes Washing. Patented September 5, 1933, by Oliver Mitchell and Emmett M. Flood, Palos Park, Ill., assignors to Sterling Borax Company, Chicago. An agent used in connection with washing articles including clothes, clothing and cloth and comprising a souring agent in sufficient proportion for neutralizing the residual alkali and soap remaining in the articles from the result of washing, and a bluing agent for tinting the articles, the souring agent comprising boric acid and the bluing agent comprising an aniline dye.

No. 1,926,813. Process of Clarifying Used Dry Cleaning Fluids. Patented September 12, 1933, by Ralph A. Morgen, Kansas City, Mo. The process of clarifying used dry cleaning fluid including adding to the fluid an activated silicious material having the equality of natural silicate from the Creede formation for removing impurities from solution in the fluid by adsorption by the activated silicious material, adding alkaline material, such as lime, sodium silicate, tri-sodium phosphate and sodium carbonate, capable of reacting with such adsorbed impurities to remove the impurities from adsorption by the silicious material, and removing the impurities, the silicious material and the alkaline material from the fluid by filtration.

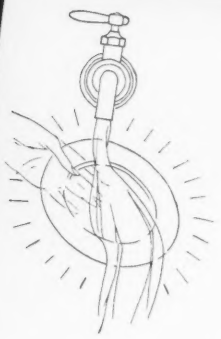
No. 1,928,256. Insecticide and Process for Making the Same. Patented September 26, 1933, by Howard A. Jones, Cherrydale, Va., dedicated to the Government and the People of the United States of America. An insecticide comprising water, rotenone colloidally dispersed therein, and a small proportion of a pyridine base.

A pure, brilliant white, free-flowing material of uniform high quality and superior mechanical condition. Available in four grades: chip, flake, fine and powdered.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Another advantage of the packaged cleanser made from

VICTOR TSP



Easily rinsed!

SOME soaps and cleansers are almost as difficult to rinse away as the dirt they are intended to remove. But not the packaged cleanser made from Victor Tri Sodium Phosphate. T. S. P. is surprisingly easy to rinse from hard surfaces and fabrics . . . a fact that will cause many housewives to sit up and take notice.

Sales making data on request

Complete laboratory data covering the many advantages of Victor Tri Sodium Phosphate will gladly be supplied on request. Packagers of this popular household cleanser will find the information of considerable value in preparing sales promotion material and advertising campaigns.

Importers ***Dealers*** ***Brokers***

Olive Oil Foots
Commercial Olive Oil
Winter Yellow Cottonseed Oil
Prime Summer Yellow Cottonseed Oil

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK COMPANY, INC.
Established 1838
563 Greenwich Street **New York City**

We have been supplying raw materials to the Soap and Allied Industries for 95 years.

CONTRACTS AWARDED

A contract for 2,000 gals. liquid soap for the U. S. Post Office Department, Washington, has been awarded to Jas. Good, Inc., at a price of 15.8c gal.

—o—

Day & Frick, Philadelphia, have been awarded a contract for 6,754 cakes grit soap for the Fort Sam Houston U. S. Army Quartermaster at a price of 3.25c. Also awarded 6,675 cakes at 2.9c. James Good, Philadelphia, awarded 16,294 lbs. caustic soda at 6.29c. Joseph E. Frankle, Philadelphia, awarded 2,664 rattan brooms at 62c.

—o—

Western States Grocery Co., El Paso, was awarded the contract for 3,000 pkgs. washing powder for Fort Sam Houston U. S. Army Quartermaster in a recent bidding, with a quotation of 2.5c. Also awarded 400 pkgs. at 21c and 600 cans at 6.24c. Gordon, Sweall & Co., Houston, awarded 60 boxes shoe polish at 7.5c. Collins Co., San Antonio, awarded 1,224 pkgs. washing powder at 15.4c, 3,600 pkgs. at 27.7c, 144 pkgs. at 15c, 140 pkgs. at 21c, and 48 cans at 7c. Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. awarded 2,400 pkgs. washing powder at 13.5c, 1,440 pkgs. at 7.1c and 720 pkgs. at 3.08c. Swift & Co. awarded 3,000 pkgs. at 1.65c and 72 cans at 3.2c. Gold Dust Corp. awarded 288 pkgs. at 15.08c. American Grocery Co., El Paso, awarded 480 cans at 6.5c. Casso, Guerra & Co., Laredo, awarded 48 cans at 6.75c. Armour & Co., San Antonio, awarded 720 pkgs. at 8.34c.

—o—

Sterling Supplies Corp., Philadelphia, was low bidder on 12,000 lbs. laundry soda for U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, in a recent bidding, with a quotation of 2.03c. American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, entered the low bid of $24.50 on a soap tank.

—o—

B. P. Ducas Co. entered a bid of 5.95c lb. on 3,400 lbs. cleaning compound for Army Air Corps, Middletown, Pa., in a recent bidding. Magnus Chemical Co. bid 6.41c on 2,700 lbs. cleaning compound.

—o—

Hercules Powder Co. earned net profit of $837,964 during the third quarter of 1933, comparing with $238,371 in the corresponding quarter of 1932. Earnings in the second quarter of 1933 were $666,073, and the total for the first nine months is $1,731,015, equal to $2.02 per common share.

The index of employment in the soap industry advanced to 116 in September, 1933, from an August reading of 110.9. The reading was 94.5 in September, 1932, based on a figure of 100 for the 12-month average for 1926. The pay-roll index advanced to 91.9 in September, 1933, as compared with 86.0 in August, 1933, and 83.3 in September, 1932.

—o—

Award Chemical Industry Medal

The new Chemical Industry Medal of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was presented on November 3rd to Mr. James G. Vail of the Philadelphia Quartz Co. at a meeting held at The Chemists' Club, New York City. The new medal is to be awarded annually to a person who has made a valuable application of chemical research to industry. It takes the place of the Grasselli Medal, which has been awarded annually for a number of years by this society and which has now been discontinued. Mr. Vail became a member of the chemical department of the Philadelphia Quartz Co. in 1905. Since that date he has held numerous offices in this organization and is now a vice president and chemical director. As the author of the American Chemical Society Monograph, "Soluble Silicates in Industry," he is recognized as the leading authority on this subject.

James G. Vail

—o—

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, moved early in November to 155 East 44th Street where the entire twenty-fourth floor has been taken. Quarters at 79 Cliff Street will be maintained, but will be used chiefly for storage purposes.

—o—

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., report net loss of $381,356 for the first six months of 1933, comparing with net profit of $84,075 for the first six months of 1932.

—o—

Charm Soap Corp., laundry soap, has leased space at 210 McWhorter Street, Newark, N. J.

Market Report on

ESSENTIAL OILS AND AROMATICS

(*As of Nov.* 8, 1933)

NEW YORK—The principal factor in the essential oil market this period was the international exchange situation. With President Roosevelt's announcement that the government would buy gold at a price above that of the world market, the American dollar resumed its interrupted decline and prices of imported materials advanced. The advance in lavender oil was particularly prominent because of an apparent shortage in that oil. Vetivert oil also rose sharply.

Cassia Oil

Cassia oil was shaded a few cents a pound in some quarters this period, but the prevailing tone of the market was strong, with current quotations ranging from $1.00 to $1.10 per pound.

Geranium Oil

Bourbon oil was advanced in price this period and the general outlook firmed up considerably with the developments in the international exchange situation.

Lavender Oil

Lavender was again the outstanding feature of the market this month, both flower and spike oils advancing sharply. While the exchange situation was a factor, the main cause for the advance is the reported short crop and dearth of offerings from abroad.

Petitgrain Oil

Petitgrain oil was advanced ten cents a pound this period and is now quoted at $1.10 to $1.20 pound.

Vetivert Oil

The rise in exchange and replacement costs this period resulted in a sharp advance in the market price of Vetivert Oil. Quotations ranged from $6.00 to $7.50.

—o—

Xavier Givaudan and his son, Andre, recently concluded a short trip to United States during which time they made their headquarters at the offices of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, agents in United States for the sale of products of L. Givaudan & Co., Geneva, Switzerland.

—o—

Aldehydes for perfuming are particularly susceptible to oxidation and deterioration, says the October issue of *The Givaudanian* of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York. To prevent the formation of undesirable impurities, all aldahydes should be kept in well-filled, well-stoppered bottles, in a cool, dark place.

An amendment to the code of fair competition filed by the Associated Manufacturers of Toilet Articles has recently been adopted which provides that the use of hidden demonstrators is an unfair method of competition. Members of the Perfumery and Cosmetic Institute are understood to be sharply opposed to the amendment and prepared to protest against it at the open hearings.

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B. H. Smith Acquires Laning Co.

B. H. Smith Corp., New York, manufacturers and importers of perfuming materials, announce that they have acquired the E. M. Laning Co., Irvington, N. J., as of Nov. 1, and that Elmer M. Laning, head of the latter firm, will be associated with the B. H. Smith Corp. Mr. Laning has been well known in the insecticide, soap, and sanitary products fields for a number of years.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Voorhees announce the birth of a daughter, Adele, on October 16. Mr. Voorhees is vice-president of Ungerer & Co., New York, and Mrs. Voorhees is the daughter of F. H. Ungerer, president of the company.

—o—

A daughter was born, October 8, to Dr. and Mrs. William T. Haebler. Dr. Haebler is treasurer of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York.

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Edwin Seebach Co. has been organized in New York to deal in essential oils and aromatics. The company will represent Chemical Works Flora, Switzerland, Aussel Fils, France, and Misitanao, Italy.

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Emile Schlienger, head of Bertrand Freres, Grasse, France, manufacturers of flower products, sailed from New York Nov. 4 on the Ile de France, following a stay of almost two months in the United States during which he conferred with his firm's representatives, P. R. Dreyer Inc., and visited American manufacturers of soaps and toilet preparations. In commenting on business conditions among American buyers of perfuming materials, Mr. Schlienger especially noted that the general feeling in the Middle West was better than in other parts of the country, being particularly evident in the Chicago market. He remarked, however, that uncertainty due to the question of exchange, was unduobtedly holding up a large amount of advance buying. Once the money situation has been cleared up, Mr. Schlienger looks for continued improvement in the essential oil market.

Market Report on

SOAP AND DISINFECTANT CHEMICALS

(*As of November* 8, 1933)

NEW YORK—There were no price changes of consequence in the market for soap and disinfectant chemicals last period. Interest was centered chiefly on what schedules would be for 1934, with an announcement looked for shortly in alkali prices. Supplies are apparently trying to hold off as long as possible to see what their costs will be under N.R.A. operation before making any definite decision as to 1934 prices. Some contracts are understood to contain clauses, providing that prices may be advanced to cover any increased cost resulting from operation under federal or state codes. Under such contracts buyers are given the privilege of cancelling should such advances be not acceptable.

Alkalies

The soap industry continues to operate at a capacity which is better than normal, and as a result soap makers are drawing substantial stocks of alkalies. No announcement has been made as yet on the 1934 contract schedule, but information on this is expected shortly.

Glycerin

The market continues firm, but the expected price advance has not as yet materialized. With the soap code now signed it is possible that higher prices may be seen shortly.

Naphthalene

After the advance of a cent and a quarter a pound last period, naphthalene prices have held firm, in spite of rather quiet demand.

Paradichlorbenzene

Para prices are being firmly maintained after the advance of last period.

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Trade Marks Granted

(*From Page* 44)

California Spray-Chemical Corp., Berkeley, Calif. Filed May 29, 1933. Serial No. 338,311. Published July 25, 1933. Class 6.

307,010. Germicides, Insecticides and Fungicides. Neway Products Corp., Chicago. Filed May 8, 1933. Serial No. 337,607. Published July 18, 1933. Class 6.

307,028. Washing Fluid—Disinfectant—Bleach. C. M. Kimball Co., Everett, Mass. Filed January 7, 1933. Serial No. 333,733. Published July 25, 1933. Class 6.

307,066. Soaps. Pinaud, Inc., New York. Filed May 17, 1933. Serial No. 337,930. Published August 1, 1933. Class 4.

307,067. Insecticide. Calumet Refining Co., Chicago. Filed May 18, 1933. Serial No. 337,945. Published July 18, 1933. Class 6.

307,111. Automobile Polish, Automobile Wax, Floor Wax, Furniture Polish. Fuld Bros., Inc., Baltimore. Filed April 26, 1933. Serial No. 337,184. Published July 25, 1933. Class 16.

307,128. Insecticide. Rok Laboratories, Inc., North Kansas City, Mo. Filed May 13, 1933. Serial No. 337,871. Published August 8, 1933. Class 6.

307,145. Antiseptic. Bell Drug Company, East Orange, N. J. Filed April 5, 1932. Serial No. 325,820. Published June 7, 1932. Class 6.

307,156. Deodorizer for Refrigerators. Puro Co., St. Louis. Filed June 12, 1933. Serial No. 338,791. Published August 8, 1933. Class 6.

307,222. Cleaning Compound. National Chemical Corp., Seattle. Filed May 22, 1933. Serial No. 338,102. Published August 8, 1933. Class 4.

307,294. Cleaner. Western Chemical Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Filed May 4, 1933. Serial No. 337,494. Published August 15, 1933. Class 4.

307,296. Boiler Compounds, Cattle Spray, etc. Fuld Bros., Inc., Baltimore. Filed April 26, 1933. Serial No. 337,182. Published August 8, 1933. Class 6.

307,297. Glass Cleanser. Windo-Shine Co., Bonner Springs, Kans. Filed May 11, 1933. Serial No. 337,717. Published August 15, 1933. Class 4.

307,299. Insecticide. Baldwin Laboratories, Saegertown, Pa. Filed March 28, 1933. Serial No. 336,149. Published August 1, 1933. Class 6.

307,322. Antiseptic. Sterite Laboratories, Los Angeles. Filed April 19, 1933. Serial No. 336,926. Published August 1, 1933. Class 6.

307,339. Insecticide. Anti-Vermin Crusaders, Cincinnati. Filed May 21, 1932. Serial No. 327,304. Published August 1, 1933. Class 6.

307,420. Insecticides. S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., New York. Filed June 1, 1933. Serial No. 338,430. Published August 1, 1933. Class 6.

307,421. Insecticides. S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., New York. Filed June 1, 1933. Serial No. 338,431. Published August 1, 1933. Class 6.

307,471. Antiseptic. Stomaseptine Co., New York. Filed May 15, 1933. Serial No. 337,864. Published August 8, 1933. Class 6.

307,480. Tooth Paste. Dee's Manufacturing Co., Chicago. Filed May 19, 1933. Serial No. 337,997. Published August 1, 1933. Class 6.

307,499. Shaving Cream. Arctic Bear Laboratories, Inc., New York. Filed June 16, 1933. Serial No. 338,893. Published August 15, 1933. Class 4.

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SOLVAY PRODUCTS

Market Report on

TALLOW, GREASES AND OILS

(*As of November* 8, 1933)

NEW YORK.—The market for soapmaking fats, oils and greases marked time this period, with the only market activity confined to fractional price declines on a few scattered items. A slightly better inquiry was noted in some quarters, but sales were light, buyers seeming willing to restrict their purchases to small amounts for early use while awaiting further developments. A factor in the situation which had apparently already been partially discounted by the market was the government's announcement that it would receive bids up to November 20 on 20,000,000 lbs. of inedible hog grease.

Coconut Oil

Copra continued to hold at the cent and a half a pound level this period and most grades of coconut oil were unchanged in price. Transactions were limited to small quantities for prompt shipment for the most part, with buyers holding off to await further developments.

Corn Oil

Corn oil was a quarter of a cent a pound lower in price this period, on the weakness in grain and competing oils. Mill tanks are quoted currently at 3¾c to 4c lb.

Cottonseed Oil

Activity in the cottonseed oil market was light, with prices stationary and traders holding current operations at a minimum while waiting for further developments in the government's hog program.

Grease

Grease prices dropped a quarter of a cent a pound this period as announcement was made that the government would accept bids on 20,000,000 lbs. of inedible hog grease which resulted from its emergency hog slaughtering program. Yellow and house grease are quoted currently at 2½c lb.

Tallow

Tallow prices declined a quarter of a cent a pound this period in a quiet market. City extra was quoted at 3c lb. and at this figure there was no pressure of offerings.

—o—

Harry A. Stebbins, assistant manager of the New York office of Merck & Co., died suddenly of a heart attack while in Chicago, at the Merck exhibit at "A Century of Progress," October 14. Mr. Stebbins was 57 years old at the time of his death. He first joined Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten in 1890, and acted as manager of the New York office of that company until its merger with Merck & Co.

Stocks of refined cottonseed oil on hand in United States as of Sept. 30 totaled 622,798,885 lbs., as compared with 503,352,357 lbs. held on the same date last year. Stocks of crude oil amounted to 119,580,165 lbs. on Sept. 30, 1933, as against 103,203,919 lbs. Sept. 30, 1932.

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Stokes & Smith Co., Philadelphia, has issued a folder describing carton filling and tight-wrapping machinery manufactured by the company.

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Palm-Coconut Oils Face AAA Tax

Although 80 per cent of the palm oil and coconut oil brought into the United States is used in the manufacture of soap, these imports face taxation by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a "commodity that competes with hogs and pork products." This disclosure was made October 30 at a hearing conducted by the AAA to determine whether a compensating tax should be imposed upon enumerated commodities to safeguard the market for pork products when the processing tax on hogs goes into operation.

Representatives of oil importers brought the fact to the attention of the hearing officials who promised it would be reported to the Secretary of Agriculture, but said they were not in a position to insure any change in the program. John B. Gordon, Washington representative of technical users of oils and fats, entered a formal protest against general taxation of imported oils and recommended as a substitute measure that a compensating tax be levied, if at all, against food products made from oils. This would exclude the imports which go into inedible uses, he explained, but would reach all going into competition with hogs.

—o—

Talks on Sodium Lauryl Sulfate

Dr. R. A. Duncan, director of process development for Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, recently addressed a joint meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, the Society of the Chemical Industry, the Electrochemical Society and Societé de Chimie Industrielle at the Chemists Club, New York. His subject was "Modern Detergents," and in an interesting paper he traced the history of detergents down to the present day, giving particular attention to sodium lauryl sulfate. Dr. Duncan, by means of graphs and demonstrations before the audience, showed the remarkable solubility and suds-producing qualities of sodium lauryl sulfate in hard and sea water as compared with soap, and also its advantages in washing the hair, fabrics and even dishes.

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CURRENT PRICE QUOTATIONS

As of November 8, 1933

Minimum Prices are for car lots and large quantities. Price range represents variation in quotations from different suppliers and for varying quantities.

Chemicals

Acetone, C. P., drums lb.	.08½	.10
Acid, Boric, bbls., 99½% ton	95.00	100.00
Cresylic, 97% dk., drums gal.	.42	.45
97-99%, pale, drums gal.	—	.45
Oxalic, bbls lb.	.11	.11¼
Adeps Lanae, hydrous, bbls lb.	.14	.15
Anhydrous, bbls lb.	.15	.16
Alcohol, Ethyl, U. S. P., bbls gal.	2.45	2.59
Complete Denat., No. 5, drums., ex. gal.	.34	.42
Alum. Potash lump lb.	.03	.03¼
Ammonia Water, 260, drums, wks lb.	.02½	.02¾
Ammonium Carbonate, tech., bbls lb.	.08	.12½
Bleaching Powder, drums 100 lb.	1.75	2.35
Borax, pd., cryst., bbls., kegs ton	50.00	55.00
Carbon Tetrachloride, car lots lb.	—	.05¼
L. C. L. lb.	.06	.08½
Caustic, see Soda Caustic, Potash Caustic		
China Clay, filer ton	10.00	25.00
Cresol, U. S. P., drums lb.	.09	.10
Creosote Oil gal.	.11½	.12½
Feldspar (200 to 325 mesh) ton	14.00	15.50
Formaldehyde, bbls lb.	.06	.07
Fullers Earth ton	15.00	24.00
Glycerine, C. P., drums lb.	.10¼	.10½
Dynamite, drums lb.	.09¼	.10
Saponification, drums lb.	.06½	.06¾
Soaps, Lye, drums lb.	.06	.06¼
Hexalin, drums lb.	—	.30
Kieselguhr, bags ton	—	35.00
Lanolin, see Adeps Lanae.		
Lime, live, bbls per bbl.	1.70	2.20
Mercury Bichloride, kegs lb.	.93	1.08
Naphthalene, ref. flakes, bbls lb.	.06	.07¼
Nitrobenzene (Myrbane) drums lb.	.09½	.11
Paradichlorbenzene, bbls., kegs lb.	.16	.25
Paraformaldehyde, kegs lb.	.38	.39
Petrolatum, bbls. (as to color) lb.	.01⅞	.06¾
Phenol, (Carbolic Acid), drums lb.	.14¼	.16
Pine Oil, bbls gal.	.59	.65
Potash, Caustic, drums lb.	.06⅛	.07⅛
Flake lb.	.07	.08⅝
Potassium Bichronate, casks lb.	.08	.08½
Pumice Stone, powd 100 lb.	2.50	4.00
Rosins (600 lb. bbls. gross for net)—		
Grade B to H, basis 280 lbs bbl.	4.75	5.02
Grade K to N bbl.	5.05	5.10
Grade WG and WW bbl.	5.15	5.65
Wood bbl.	4.73	4.76
Rotten Stone, pwd. bbls lb.	.02½	.04½
Silica, Ref., floated ton	18.00	22.00
Soap, Mottled lb.	.04⅛	.04⅜
Olive Castle, bars lb.	.09	.12
powder lb.	.17	.22
Olive Oil Foot lb.	.04½	.06
Powdered White, U. S. P. lb.	.16	.20
Green, U. S. P. lb.	.06½	.08
Tallow Chips lb.	.06	.06½
Whale Oil, bbls lb.	.05	.06
Soda Ash, contract, wks, bags, bbls. 100 lb.	1.17½	1.43
Car lots, in bulk	—	1.05
Soda Caustic, Cont., wks., sld 100 lb.	—	2.55
Flake lb.	—	2.95
Liquid, tanks lb.	2.15	2.20
Soda Sal., bbls 100 lb.	1.05	1.15
Sodium Chloride (Salt) ton	11.40	14.00
Sodium Fluoride, bbls lb.	.07½	.08½
Sodium Hydrosulphite, bbls lb.	.22	.26
Sodium Silicate, 40 deg., drum 100 lb.	.75	.80
Drums, 60 deg. wks 100 lb.	—	1.65
In tanks, 15c. less per hundred, wks.		
Tar Acid Oils, 15-25% gal.	.21	.25
Frisodium Phosphate, bags, bbls lb.	.03	.0390
Zinc Lxide, lead free lb.	.06	.06¼
Zinc Stearate, bbls lb.	.16	.18

Oils—Fats—Greases

Castor, No. 1, bbls lb.	.10¼	.11
No. 3, bbls lb.	.09¾	.10½
Coconut		
Ceylon, Coast Tanks lb.	.02⅝	.02¾
Cochin, barrels, N. Y lb.	.04½	.04¾
Manila, tanks, N. Y. lb.	.03	.03¼
Tanks, Pacific coast lb.	.02⅝	.02¾
Cod, Newfound, bbls gal.	.34	.35
Copra, bulk, Coast lb.	.0150	.0155
Corn, tanks, mills lb.	.03¾	.04
Bbls., N. Y lb.	.05¼	.05½
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, mill lb.	—	.03⅜
PSY lb.	—	Nom.
Degras, Amer., bbls lb.	.02¾	.03½
English, bbls lb.	.03¾	.04
German, bbls lb.	.03¼	.03¾
Neutral, bbls lb.	.06¼	.08
Greases, choice white, bbls., N. Y lb.	.02¾	.02⅞
Yellow lb.	.02½	.02⅝
House lb.	.02½	.02⅝
Lard, prime, steam, tierces lb.	.05½	.05¾
Compound tierces lb.	.07	.07¼
Lard Oil,		
Extra, bbls lb.	—	.07¾
Extra, No. 1, bbls lb.	—	.07¼
No. 2, bbls lb.	—	.06½
Linseed, raw, bbls., spot lb.	.0970	.1010
Tanks, raw lb.	—	.0910
Boiled, 5 bbls. lots lb.	—	.1090
Menhaden, Crude, tanks, Balt gal.	.15	Nom.
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls., N. Y lb.	—	.06¼
No. 2, bbls., N. Y lb.	—	.05⅝
Olive, denatured, bbls., N. Y. gal.	.74	.76
Foots, bbls., N. Y. lb.	.06⅛	.06¼
Palm lb.	.03½	.04
Palm Kernel, casks, denatured lb.	.04	Nom.
Peanut, domestic tanks lb.	.03⅞	Nom.
Red Oil, distilled, bbls lb.	.07	.07⅝
Saponified, bbls lb.	.07	.07⅝
Tanks lb.	—	.06
Soya Bean, domestic tanks, N. Y. lb.	—	.06½
Stearic Acid		
Double pressed lb.	.09½	.10
Triple pressed, bgs lb.	.12¼	.12¾
Stearine, oleo, bbls lb.	.05⅛	.05¼
Tallow, special, f. o. b. plant lb.	—	.02⅞
City, ex. loose, f. o. b. plant lb.	—	.03
Tallow, oils, acidless, tanks, N. Y. lb.	—	.06¾
Bbls., c/l, N. Y. lb.	—	.07¼
Whale, crude lb.	.03½	.04
refined lb.	.06¾	.07

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The American Soap Maker's Guide, by Meerbott and Stanislaus. The most recent American publication on soap manufacturing. 750 pages. $7.50.

Textile Soaps and Oils, by Hurst & Simmons. A handbook on the preparation and properties of soaps and oils used in textile manufacturing. 212 pages. $4.00.

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes. A handy reference book listing 10,000 miscellaneous formulas, including special sections for soaps, polishes, insecticides, etc. 800 pages. $4.00.

The Industrial Chemistry of Fats and Waxes, by Hilditch. A study of the fats and waxes in relation to their use in industry. 450 pages. $6.00.

Manual of Toilet Soap Making, by Deite. Translation from a standard German text on manufacture of toilet and medicated soaps. 360 pages. $8.00.

Art of Soapmaking, by Watt. Practical handbook on the manufacture of hard and soft soaps. 323 pages. $4.00.

Modern Soap Perfumes, by Sedgwick. A practical handbook on the science of soap perfumery. $1.00.

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Soaps and Proteins, Their Colloid Chemistry in Theory and Practice, by Fischer. 272 pages. $4.00.

Soaps, by Hurst. A practical manual of soap manufacture. 440 pages. $8.50.

A Handbook of Soap Manufacture, by Simmons and Appleton. 167 pages. $4.00.

Soap Blue Book, A Buyer's Guide. 195 pages. $1.00.

Vegetable Fats and Oils, by George S. Jamieson. 444 pages. An American Chemical Society Monograph. Covering classification, occurrence, properties, analytical methods, etc., of vegetable oils, fatty acid and other derivatives; also production and refining methods. $6.50.

Chemistry of Laundry Materials, by D. N. Jackman. A new book for the laundry operator, containing valuable information on the chemistry of laundry materials. Discusses alkalies, soaps, bleaches, starches, also the newer detergents, synthetic soaps, etc. 230 pages. $2.50.

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Bitter, F. F. P. A.	lb.	2.25	2.75
Sweet, cans	lb.	.60	.65
Anise, cans, U. S. P.	lb	.44	.45
Apricot, Kernel, cans	lb.	.20	.22
Bay, tins		1.30	1.70
Bergamot, coppers	lb.	1.60	2.00
Artificial	lb.	1.05	1.15
Birch Tar, rect., tins	lb.	.45	.50
Crude, tins	lb.	.12	.13
Bois de Rose, Brazilian	lb.	1.00	1.10
Cayenne	lb.	2.50	2.75
Cade, cans	lb.	.26	.28
Cajuput, native, tins	lb.	.47	.50
Calamus, tins	lb.	2.75	3.25
Camphor, Sassy, drums	lb.	—	.14
White, drums	lb.	—	.16
Cananga, native, tins	lb.	2.00	2.05
Rectified, tins	lb.	2.50	2.55
Caraway Seed	lb.	1.90	1.95
Cassia, Redistilled, U. S. P.	lb.	1.00	1.10
drums	lb.	—	.98
Cedar Leaf, tins	lb.	.65	.70
Cedar Wood, light, drums	lb.	.28	.30
Citronella, Java, drums	lb.	.45	.47
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.35	.36
Cloves, U. S. P., cans	lb.	.90	.95
Eucalyptus, Austl., U. S. P., cans	lb.	.23	.25
Fennel, U. S. P., tins	lb.	1.15	1.30
Geranium, African, cans	lb.	4.25	5.35
Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.75	5.75
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.60	.70
Lavender, U. S. P., tins	lb.	2.40	4.00
Spike, Spanish. cans	lb.	.78	.83
Lemon, Ital., U. S. P.		.95	1.25
Lemongrass, native, cans	lb.	.88	.90
Linaloe, Mex., cases	lb.	1.35	1.45
Neroli, Artificial	lb.	10.00	20.00
Nutmeg, U. S. P., tins	lb.	1.10	1.15
Orange, Sweet, W. Ind., tins	lb.	1.35	1.45
Italian cop	lb.	1.20	1.60
Distilled	lb.	.55	.60
Origanum, cans, tech	lb.	.25	.50
Patchouli	lb.	3.00	3.50
Pennyroyal, dom.	lb.	1.95	2.00
Imported	lb.	1.40	1.50
Peppermint, nat., cases	lb.	2.40	2.65
Redis., U. S. P., cases	lb.	2.70	2.95
Petit Grain, S. A. tins	lb.	1.10	1.20
Pine Needle, Siberian	lb.	.72	.80
Rose, Natural	oz.	6.00	15.00
Artificial	oz.	2.00	2.75
Rosemary, U. S. P., tins	lb.	.33	.40
Tech., lb. tins	lb.	.22	.27
Sandalwood, E. Ind., U. S. P.	lb.	5.75	6.00
Sassafras, U. S. P.	lb.	.75	1.00
Artificial	lb.	.22	.24
Spearmint, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	1.15
Thyme, red, U. S. P.	lb.	.50	.70
White, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	.80
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	6.00	7.50
Java	lb.	16.00	20.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	3.50	5.50

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone, C. P.	lb.	$1.50	$2.25
Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	3.50	4.25
Anethol	lb.	1.00	1.10
Benzaldehyde, tech	lb.	.60	.65
U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	1.30
Benzyl, Acetate	lb.	.60	1.00
Alcohol	lb.	.75	1.15
Citral	lb.	1.90	2.20
Citronellal	lb.	2.25	2.50
Citronellol	lb.	2.80	3.00
Citronellyl Acetate	lb.	4.50	7.00
Coumarin	lb.	3.10	3.30
Cymene, drums	gal.	.90	1.25
Diphenyl oxide	lb.	1.05	1.25
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	.65
Eugenol, U. S. P.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Geraniol, Domestic	lb.	1.25	2.00
Imported	lb.	2.00	3.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	2.50	4.00
Heliotropin	lb.	1.85	2.10
Hydroxycitronellal	lb.	3.50	9.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	2.00	2.50
Ionone	lb.	3.60	6.50
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	3.00	4.25
Linalool	lb.	1.65	2.25
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	3.00	4.25
Menthol	lb.	3.50	3.60
Methyl Acetophenone	lb.	2.50	3.00
Anthranilate	lb.	2.15	3.20
Paracresol	lb.	4.50	6.00
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	.45
Musk Ambrette	lb.	5.75	6.00
Ketone	lb.	6.25	6.50
Moskene	lb.	5.00	6.00
Xylene	lb.	2.00	2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	4.00	6.50
Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb., bot.	lb.	3.00	4.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Rhodinol	lb.	6.00	9.50
Safrol	lb.	.26	.28
Terpineol, C. P., 1,000 lb. drs.	lb.	.33	.35
Cans	lb.	.36	.37
Terpinyl Acetate, 25 lb. cans	lb.	.75	.90
Thymol, U. S. P.	lb.	1.40	1.50
Vanillin, U. S. P.	lb.	4.50	5.75
Yara Yara	lb.	1.30	2.00

Pyrethrum Products

Insect powder, bbls.	lb.	.30	.32
Concentrated Extract			
5 to 1	gal.	1.80	1.90
15 to 1	gal.	5.25	5.35
20 to 1	gal.	6.60	6.65
30 to 1	gal.	10.40	10.50

Gums

Arabic, Amb. Sts.	lb	.07¾	.08
White, powdered	lb.	.11	.12
Karaya, powdered No. 1	lb.	.10	.11
Tragacanth, Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	1.00	1.05
Sorts	lb.	.11	.12

Waxes

Bees, white	lb.	.32	.35
African, bgs	lb.	.19	.20
Refined, yel.	lb.	.22	.26
Candelilla, bgs	lb.	.09	.09½
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.30	.32
No. 2, Yel.	lb.	.29	.31
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.13¾	.14
Ceresin 156-165 deg	lb.	.23	.27
Paraffin, ref. 125-130	lb.	.03⅜	.04¼

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Gardenville, N. Y. Utica, Ill.

Editor's Correspondence

(*From Page* 45)

soap. This explanation is given so that you may understand some of the statements that we are to make.

It is quite evident from your editorial page that you are naturally loyal to the soap industry, this evidence being portrayed in your flattering remarks regarding the code submitted by the soap industry inasmuch as you say "the Code is just about as fair and concise of its kind as we have yet seen." We say this is a rather flattering statement for the reason there have been so many other codes returned that have been just as fair in every respect.

We take exception to your statement that there is too much in the Renderers' Code to defeat the laws of supply and demand and list herewith some figures for your information with which you no doubt are familiar. The following figures represent importations for the corresponding years.

	Palm Oil	Coconut Oil	Whale Oil
1920.....	41,948,000	216,300,000	29,800,000 (1923)
1925.....	139,100,000	233,100,000	55,500,000
1931.....	258,100,000	325,100,000	139,692,000

With the gradual increasing of tremendous quantities of foreign oils, American fats and oils have been neglected and have been purchased in sizable quantities merely as a club to drive better bargains with foreign producers dangling American gold before the eyes of foreign producers and shippers.

During the war the government requested the conservation of American fats and the rendering industry was considered a very important endeavor and received considerable encouragement. Since the war the pastures beyond the borders of this country have looked much greener and American money has flown abroad not only in the purchases of materials by the soap manufacturers but by international bankers for which the public is now paying.

We agree with you that the "renderers have taken a beating," but we do not believe that all renderers are bitter against the soapers. Our company does not feel bitter against the soaper to whom we sell for the reason that we are now living in a new marketing age,—resulting from an economic revolution. Big business is riding for a fall.

It hardly seems fair that the market for American produced fats should be replaced with foreign oils produced with the lowest type of foreign labor, or that American labor which has been encouraged to maintain a reasonable standard of living that brings prosperity to the country, should be forced to compete with foreign labor that barely exists.

You are also familiar with the fat market the past few years and are also familiar with the recent advances of soaps—these price advances of soap not being justified by the advance in the price of fats. You were familiar with the tallow market about the 15th of July of this year and the rapid decline to its present market price. You are also familiar with the publicity given certain large soap companies who announced wage increases to their employees. There is only one thought that comes into the average renderer's mind during the past three months due to the market drop in the prices of tallow and that is, that the renderers are paying the wage increases. Soap manufacturers have enjoyed handsome profits during the past four years, while some large rendering plants have been forced to cease operating. There are not "too many renderers," for there are less today than there were in 1920.

We have been very much amused over the publicity given the soap industry during the past four years—the magazine interviews and other publicity given the so called "depression proof stocks," but the whole and complete story has never been told. It now becomes the duty of the renderers of this country to make the Government familiar with the full and complete story of the soap industry so that the rendering business can still continue to function.

THE AKRON SOAP COMPANY,
By D. M. Pfeiffer.

Akron, O., Oct. 13, 1933.

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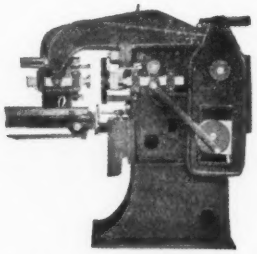
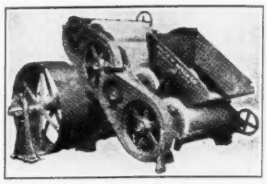


4 JONES AUTOMATIC combination laundry and toilet soap presses. All complete and in perfect condition.



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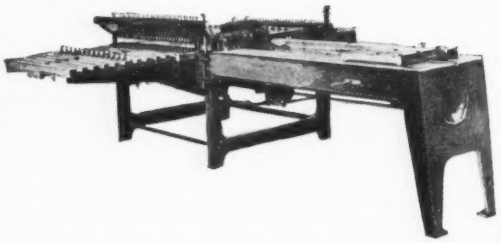
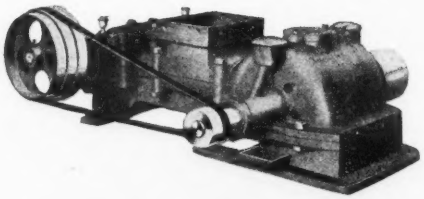
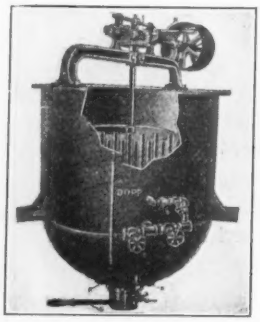


2—Automatic Power Soap Cutting Tables.



3—10A Soap Powder Mills.



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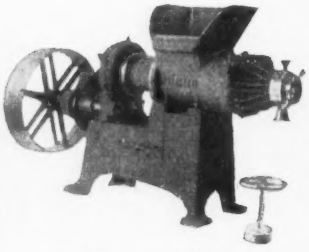
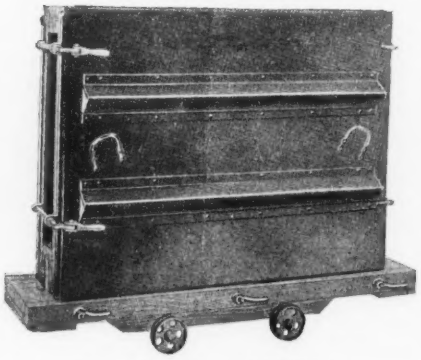


2—Jumbo 10″ Single Screw Plodders.



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Oil-Fat-Soap
PRODUCTION SECTION

A section of SOAP devoted to the technology of oils, fats, and soaps. published prior to Jan. 1, 1932, as a separate magazine under the title, *Oil & Fat Industries*.

Alkali Content and Soap Stability

IN THE manufacture of toilet soaps, the chips are kept in bins for some time before they are made up into milled soap. The kettle soap is fed to the driers containing a certain percentage of excess alkali. The question has often been asked what happens to the alkali content of the kettle soap as it is dried into chips and if the content of alkali does decrease due to the drying process, how great is this decrease and what effect has it on the keeping qualities of the milled toilet soap. While many theories can be formulated to explain what might happen and the literature is rather plentiful along these lines, actual practical observations on the soap during the drying process and afterwards when stored in bins have not been freely reported. Therefore the findings of an anonymous writer in *Seifensieder Zeitung*, volume 60, 1933, pages 473 to 474 are of unusual interest.

He claims to have made analyses of kettle soap as it comes from the kettles and also of the dried chips at regular intervals during storage. These examinations were carried out over a long period of years. He states that he understands a properly fitted soap to be one that contains 0.1 to 0.2 per cent free sodium hydroxide. The kettle soap was dried on a traveling drier belt at a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees C. It took the soap about 35 minutes to pass through the drier and the soap chips leaving the drier were found by analysis to contain approximately 80 per cent fatty acids. It was found in every case that the carbon dioxide in the large volume of air circulated through the drier reacted completely with the free hydroxide present in the soap.

The conclusion was reached that the greater the quantity of free sodium hydroxide in the kettle soap saturated by CO_2 during the drying process (also determined in the stored soap at intervals of eight days each), the more quickly do the soap chips become discolored and rancid. The results, given in the following tabulation, show the reduction in the percentage of free caustic soda in the soap at various stages. Those figures followed by an asterisk (*) indicate noticeable decomposition of the soap.

Free NaOH in kettle soap	After drying	After 8 days	After 8 days more	After 8 days more	After 8 days more
0.22%	0.12%	0.09%	0.06%	*0.02	*0
0.12	0.06	0.03	*0.01	*0	
0.18	0.14	0.08	*0.03	*0.012	*0
0.27	0.14	0.075	0.04	*0.01	*0
0.06	0.02	0.017	0.008	*0	

SOME unusual cases are represented in these results. There does not appear to be any use, according to the writer, in trying to prevent the rancidity of the soap by allowing a little more than the usual percentage of free alkali to remain in the soap. It has been found that soap, containing from 0.04 to 0.06 per cent free sodium hydroxide, still turned rancid. When a kettle soap decomposes due to any reason at all, such as too high glyceride content, catalytic action of metals, etc., or if the tendency to decompose is inherent in the soap, then no help is afforded by leaving more alkali in it. The process of decomposition starts during the drying of the soap chips and progresses more or less rapidly according to the basic cause of decomposition.

The fatty acid salt does not become rancid, but the process is started by the conversion of free hydroxide into sodium carbonate by the carbon dioxide in the air. When the free alkali is entirely removed, then fatty acids are set free by splitting-off combined alkali. Hence, it may be better practice to adjust the alkalinity of the soap to 0.2 or 0.3 per cent free sodium hydroxide than 0.1 per cent. This means that the kettle soap contains this proportion of alkali before drying. The least that can be

expected of soap, containing the higher percentage of alkali, is that the decomposition process, if its inherent causes are present in the soap, will be delayed. However, from a practical standpoint, this method of preventing soap from becoming rancid is absurd, because the decomposition is delayed only from four to six weeks, which is of no moment in toilet soaps that reach the consumer even a year or more after they are made.

The important point, however, is that the examination of the soap chips in the first few weeks after being dried to determine the free sodium hydroxide content is of great value, because, if there is a marked and abnormally rapid decrease in this proportion, it is a clear sign that something is radically wrong with the soap and that it will not keep long in storage. If the soap is perfectly stable and shows no sign of any inherent tendency to decompose, then the difference between the quantity of free sodium hydroxide during drying and that contained in the soap afterwards is always very small, indicating very little CO_2 absorption by the alkali. A few analyses are shown in the following tabulation.

Before drying	After drying
free NaOH 0.22%	0.18%
free NaOH 0.15%	0.12%
free NaOH 0.12%	0.08%

Due to the addition of perfume and about one per cent of super fatting agents such as lanolin and the like, the percentage of free sodium hydroxide decreases from the above figures to 0.13, 0.06 and 0.06 per cent, respectively. This depends of course on the acid number of the perfume, etc.

IT is known that alkalies change tissue-forming substances by dissolving them or decomposing them. The sensitivity of human skin to alkali varies within certain limits. According to the experience of the writer, toilet soap containing 0.08 per cent free alkakli causes sensible irritation in most people. A content of 0.1 per cent free sodium hydroxide causes hyperaemia or reddening of the skin, while 0.13 per cent free sodium hydroxide produces a slight inflammation with decomposition of the skin in the therapeutic sense of the word, that is loss of skin substance. However, soap containing even as little as 0.06 per cent free alkali has been known to irritate the supersensitive skin. Then again the action may be due to the presence of the wrong perfume in the soap.

Hence, in fitting the soap, consideration must always be taken of the fact that its free alkali content will be reduced during the drying of the soap chips. Thus, if the free alkali content of the kettle soap is adjusted to 0.18 per cent, the finished milled soap will contain about 0.11 to 0.09 per cent free alkali (likewise after the addition of one per cent of superfatting agent). After six months, the free alkali content of the soap may be reduced to approximately 0.03 to 0.04 per cent, which injures nobody. There may be some complaints when the soap is used in the freshly-made state. The alkalinity of the kettle soap may be adjusted to 0.1 per cent, which then means that the milled, toilet soap will contain 0.015 to 0.02 per cent free sodium hydroxide. Such soaps are generally satisfactory and keep well for a long time.

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Silicate in Phosphate Detergents

Alkaline-reacting phosphates have been commonly used for detergent purposes, but when they are used together with water-soluble silicates, the disadvantage of attacking aluminum ware is counteracted. The quantity of sodium silicate that must be added varies within wide limits and even as small a proportion as one part of silicate to one hundred parts of alkali phosphate prevents the corrosion of aluminum and other sensitive metal. It is, however, possible to use silicate in very high proportions without impairing the detergent properties of the alkali phosphate. Various examples of such compositions are given. Thus, one composition consists of 100 parts by weight of crystalline trisodium phosphate which have been intimately mixed with ten parts by weight of soluble water glass or sodium silicate. Another preparation calls for the use of 90 parts by weight of dry sand, five parts by weight of trisodium phosphate crystals, two parts by weight of sodium carbonate and one part by weight of solid sodium silicate. Still another composition is made by mixing together 40 parts by weight of soap powder, 20 parts by weight of sodium carbonate, 20 parts by weight of trisodium phosphate and ten parts by weight of silicate. Henkel & Cie., G.m.b.H., Switzerland. Swiss Patent No. 140,958.

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Efficiency of Soap Builders

Experiments were carried out to determine the comparative efficiency of various soap builders for use in laundry soaps. The four used were sodium hydroxide, soda ash, sodium metasilicate and trisodium phosphate. They are arranged in order of decreasing efficiency when both concentration and actual washing efficiency are considered. When actual washing efficiency alone is considered the order is sodium metasilicate, sodium hydroxide, sodium triphosphate and soda ash. In all the experiments, the soap concentration was 0.1 per cent. The pH values of the built soaps are given over a wide range of concentration. All soap builders do not exert their optimum detergent effect at the same pH value. Two of the alkalies, namely sodium hydroxide and sodium metasilicate increased the lathering power of the soap appreciably. O. M. Morgan. *Canadian Journal of Research*, volume 8, 1933, pages 429 to 434.

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Destruction of filter cloths in oil bleaching is due not to the small amount of acid left in the earth but to the autoxidation of the oil, frequently accompanied by a rise in temperature. The drying and grinding in the manufacture of bleaching earths are determining factors of its final quality. Its water content seems also to have a definite influence. L. Kalusky. *Seifensieder Zeitung*, volume 60, 1933, pages 345 to 347.

Silicon Floating Soaps

RECENT innovations in the method of making floating soap have been concerned with the reduction of the specific gravity of the soap by means of chemical reactions between an added ingredient and the free alkali in the soap itself. Metallic aluminum has been proposed for such purpose, but it has been claimed that experimental results in storing such soap over a period of one year were not favorable. These experiments were carried out by Dr. J. Davidsohn and E. J. Better, the aluminum soap being compared with floating soap made in the usual manner by blowing-in air and also with a floating soap made by the use of the metal silicon. The silicon soap behaved very much like the ordinary air-blown soap, but the aluminum soap lost its homogeneity and showed yellow spots after a year's storage. The soap cakes were examined at the end of this time to determine their content of free alkali, which was found to vary between 0.02 and 0.06 per cent in the case of the aluminum soaps, between 0.04 and 0.06 per cent in the ordinary air-blown soap and between 0.04 and 0.08 per cent in the case of the silicon soaps.

It was not held that the formation of spots in the aluminum floating soap was due to the almost complete absence of free alkali in the soap, but rather to other causes. The very fact that aluminum is present in the soap may be a potent factor in making the soap rancid and spotty. Certain experimental results apparently contradict this assumption, since Wittka found that aluminum metal was not an active catalyst in the formation of spots in soap. Nevertheless, it cannot be gainsaid that aluminum possesses usual metallic properties and hence is able to exert an unfavorable action on the keeping quality of the soap.

Further corroboration of this theory was obtained from results in experiments on the Kreis reaction for rancidity carried out on the fatty acids isolated from three types of floating soaps. The acids obtained from aluminum floating soap gave the most marked reaction, those from the air-blown floating soap were next in strength while the acids from the silicon floating soap gave a very slight positive reaction. The conclusion must be drawn that aluminum is an accelerator of rancidity just like the heavy metals in general. Examination of the technology of the process of making floating soap with aluminum powder has also revealed the distinct possibility of traces of metallic aluminum being occluded in the soap and thus forming centers for rancidity reactions and the formation of spots which eventually spread throughout the entire mass.

The good results obtained with silicon are easily explained when it is called to mind that silicon possesses very weak metallic properties. The reaction between silicon and the sodium hydroxide present in excess in the soap results in the formation of sodium silicate, whose presence in the soap is of course beneficial, as far as detergency is concerned. Both aluminum and silicon floating soaps were made by the cold process. It was found that in both cases good floating soaps were obtained, but aluminum enters into reaction, much more quickly than silicon.

However, this outstanding property of aluminum as compared with silicon appears to be disadvantageous, for the reason that a part of the hydrogen gas developed during the course of the reaction, is evolved into the atmosphere and hence does not exert its intended action on the soap mass. This danger is not prevalent in the case of silicon as the reaction is slow enough to avoid too rapid evolution of hydrogen gas and its consequent loss. Both the aluminum and the silicon soaps were observed over a period of about three weeks. At the end of that time, the aluminum soap showed distinct signs of discoloration, while the silicon soap was not changed at all.

The fact must also be considered that silicon develops a larger volume of hydrogen gas than the same weight of aluminum, since the valence of silicon is greater than that of aluminum. This advantage counteracts to a certain extent the disadvantage of the higher cost of silicon as compared with aluminum. However, it is claimed that the price differential is overcome by the advantages of the silicon floating soap which are so much greater than those of the aluminum floating soap. The small amount of silicon used in making the floating soap, namely 0.02 per cent, precludes any great difference in the manufacturing costs of the two soaps.

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Solvents are separated from oils and fats by vaporizing the solvents and then condensing the vapors by direct contact with a cooled liquid which is not miscible with the solvent used. Thus for example, solvent vapors such as benzine may be contacted with water. The condensed solvent is separated from the cooling liquid. The temperatures of the cooling liquid is lowered by surface cooling and it is returned to the condensing operation. An apparatus is described. American Lurgi Co. United States Patent No. 1,918,638, dated July 18, 1933.

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The titer of all fats increases with prolonged exposure to air. The titer of a sample of the fatty acids which is not exposed to the action of the atmosphere decreases on repetition of the determinations. Errors incurred by such procedure are eliminated by converting the fats into the sodium salts by means of 30 per cent sodium hydroxide. The object of the investigation, which is being continued, is to establish the purity of certain animal fats on the basis of their titer. A. Koss and M. Okrasinski. *Przemysl Chem.*, volume 16, pages 196 to 199.

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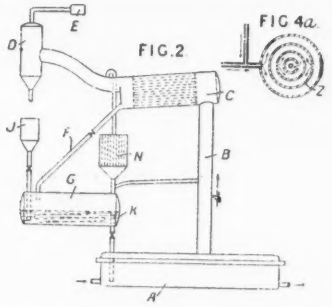
Naphthenic Acid Cleansing Agents

Aliphatic aminocarboxylic acids are acylated with resin or naphthenic acids, or their derivatives, or are combined with the resin or naphthenic acids to form salts. The reacting substances may contain sulfurous acid groups or in the case of the acyl products, sulfonation may be effected after, during or before acylation. The acyl products may be converted into salts, for example, with ammonia, sodium hydroxide, amino-alcohols, or aliphatic diamines. The products, preferably containing at least twelve carbon atoms, are useful as sizes, wetting, cleansing, emulsifying and dispersing agents, for the de-electrification of textile fibers and films and for lubricating artificial filaments. Henry Dreyfus. British Patent No. 390,166, dated March 20, 1933.

—o—

Purifying Fats by Esterification

Fats or fatty oils are made neutral by a process which involves the removal of the fatty acids contained therein by distillation. These acids are then heated with a deficiency of glycerin or other polyhydric alcohol and the resulting esterified mixture is returned to the oil undergoing distillation. A suitable apparatus is shown in the accompanying illustration. It consists of a still (A), in which a fatty oil such as peanut oil or sesame oil is treated with superheated steam. The still is connected through a pipe (B) to a heated condenser through which the oil flows. The temperature in the condenser is 70 C.



The fatty acids condense there and pass through a pipe (F) to a vessel (G), and water vapor passes to an injector condenser (D). The apparatus is evacuated by a pump (E).

The fatty acids, if desired mixed with other fatty acids such as butyric or corn oil acids, are heated to 180 to 260 C. in the vessel (G) and partially esterified with glycerin admitted from a vessel (J). Water vapor, which is formed during the reaction, passes through a reflux condenser (N) to the condenser (D). The resulting esterified mixture containing about five per cent of free fatty acids passes through an overflow pipe (K) into the still (A). The still (A) may consist of a column containing baffle plates, or a series of walls (Z), in which the oil is heated in a thin layer by steam which is admitted at the bottom of the column. Esterification may be effected in the presence of catlysts such as tin or magnesium. The neutralized oil may be further purified. British Patent No. 384,715. I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G.

Transparent Soap

Transparent soaps of high fatty acid content, for example 70 to 75 per cent, are made by the saponification of the usual mixtures of high grade fats with rosin by means of alkali of a high degree of purity. Then the hot fluid soap is rapidly cooled in a thin layer to atmospheric temperature to such an extent as to avoid supersaturation. The soap is milled cold, compressed and made into cakes. Fillers, for example glycerin, alcohol, sugar and soda, are preferably omitted. The use of castor oil, palm kernel oil, or palm oil is not essential. In an example, 61 kilograms of tallow, 13 kilograms of coconut oil, 11 kilograms of castor oil and 10 kilograms of rosin are saponified with 45.8 kilograms of 39 degree Bé soda lye. The transparent soap paste is cooled on rollers in two to three seconds from 90 to 100 degrees C. to about 20 degrees C. The ribbons or plates are scented, milled once or twice on cold rollers, passed through a press or plodder having a cooled head and operating at about half the usual speed. Henkel et Cie., Dusseldorf, Germany. British Patent No. 392,400.

—o—

Soap-Enzyme Mixture for Silk Degumming

Soap is the most effective agent for the removal of the sericin from silk, which is the principal operation in degumming raw silk. However, the degumming process is generally carried out at a high temperature in modern textile practice. This has been found to be disadvantageous and efforts have been made to reduce the temperature of the process. According to Dr. Th. Ruemele, writing in *Seifensieder Zeitung*, 1933, pages 471 to 472, relief is afforded by using soap mixed with an enzyme for this purpose. He points out that this development is of even greater significance to the textile industry, when it is borne in mind that often raw silk is woven with other textile materials, such as wool, acetate rayon and the like and then the woven fabric is degummed. The action of boiling hot soap liquor on such fabrics is deleterious.

The enzymes used belong to the class of proteases. These enzymes are very effective in their action on proteins. Hence, they are able to decompose the sericin of silk at a modrate temperature to such an extent, that the degumming operation can be carried out at a temperature of 80 C. Degumming by means of the enzymes can be complete, if the concentration of the enzyme is high enough and the duration of its action sufficiently prolonged. However, it is more economical to use soap as well.

—o—

Fat is extracted from slaughter house offal, carcasses, fish and the like by treating the raw materials with steam under pressure until a pulp-like mass is obtained. The pulp is then dried. A part of the liquid fat is separated by centrifuging, pressing, or allowing to stand. The remaining fat is extracted with a solvent. W. Steinmann, Zurich, Switzerland. British Patent No. 374,659.

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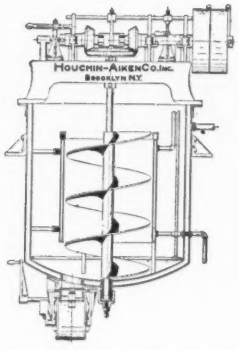
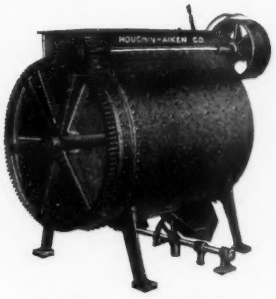
Perfection Crutcher
Sliding Gate Valve



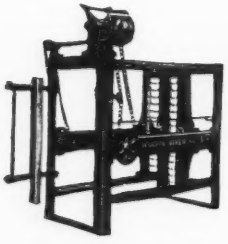
Perfection Crutcher Cross
Section View Plunger
Type Valve



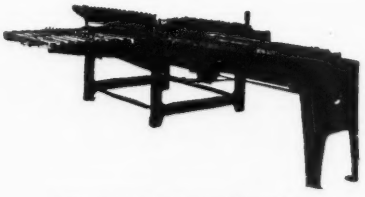
Horizontal Crutcher

Empire State
Press

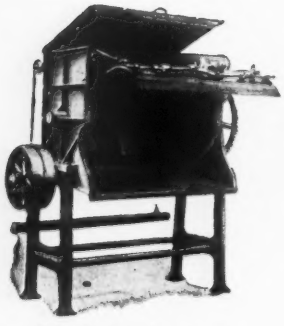
Standard
Soap Frame



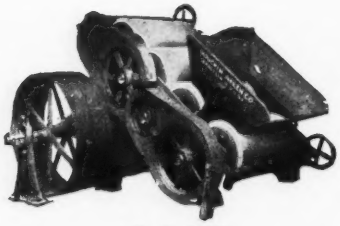
Automatic Power
Slabber



Automatic Power Cutting
Table



Ideal Amalgamator



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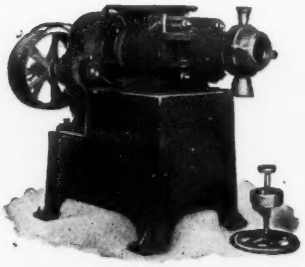

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ON PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

New textile detergents have been developed from ricinoleic acid, which is made to react with acetic anhydride, to form acetyl-ricinoleic acid. Anhydrous sodium acetate is used as a catalyst in the process. The acetylated product is saponified with soda lye. The soap thus obtained may be mixed with hydrophenols or halogenated hydrocarbons and used for the treatment of raw wool or woolen yarn. An acetylated product is also obtained from castor oil with the aid of acetyl chloride and zinc chloride as catalyst. This product is mixed with equal parts of mineral oil, olive oil, or neatsfoot oil, and saponified with ammonia, just enough being used to make the whole emulsifiable in water. This emulsion is valuable for the treatment of wool and for softening rayon fabrics. The acetylated soaps may be used as clear viscous solutions, salted out with common salt or evaporated under vacuum. In any of these forms, they are valuable agents for textile treatment and finishing, and owing to their superior wetting powers they can take the place of alkaylated naphthalenesulfonic acids. They are also useful when mixed with alkalies, alkaline carbonates, or ordinary soap. Pyleman. *Textile Colorist*, 1933, pages 538 and 562.

—o—

Cameline oil obtained from seeds grown in Germany was recovered in 32.8 and 35.6 per cent yields, while the yield was 34.3 per cent from Belgian seeds and 36.9 per cent from Russian seeds. The iodine values were 127.0, 129.2, 131.6 and 149.7 respectively. H. Heller, *Zngewandte Chemie, volume* 46, 1933, pages 441 to 442.

—o—

Oxidation of fish oils by chromic acid and acidified dichromate solutions has been shown to be a function of time and concentration of the chromic acid solution. Experiments were made in particular with codliver oil. The oxidation increased as each factor was increased, but not in direct ratio. A Dohogne and G. Rezabek. Journal Society Leather Trades' Chemists, 1933, volume 17, pages 413 to 423.

—o—

Fats are solubilized by introducing a molecule of water into the carboxylic acid group of the fat, oil or fatty acid, so that orthocarboxylic acids are made. The treatment is carried out in the cold with sulfuric acil until the product becomes soluble in water. Then water is added and the product is separated. The products may be warmed with alkali, ammonia, sodium sulfite, sodium carbonate, or sodium hypochlorite to form detergents. Raymond Vidal. British Patent No. 390,148, dated March 20, 1933.

To test for coconut oil and butter fat in a sample of fat, five grams of the latter in the clear filtered condition are mixed with 20 ccm. of half-normal solution of potassium hydroxide in ethyl alcohol. After fifteen minutes, the alcohol is evaporated off on a steam bath. Esters are formed which can be detected by their odor. Experiments have shown that as much as five per cent of coconut oil present in lard and five per cent of butter fat in oleomargarine are still detectable because of the formation of esters of lauric and butyric acids respectively. R. Strohecker. *Zeitschrift fuer Untersuch.* Lebensmittel, volume 64, pages 392-3.

—o—

An investigation was carried out to determine the suitability of synthetic acids derived from oxidized naphtha as raw material in making soap. The synthetic acids obtained give greasy, black soaps, the detergent power of which is half to one-third that of the fatty acid soaps. The former are similar in properties to the soaps of the naphthenic acids. The hydroxy acids, which form part of the synthetic acids possess the same detergency as the carboxylic acids and therefore do not have to be separated from the oxidation mixture. I. Stetzenko and M. Buman. *Masloboino-Zhirovoe Delo*, 1932, number 9, pages 18 to 28.

—o—

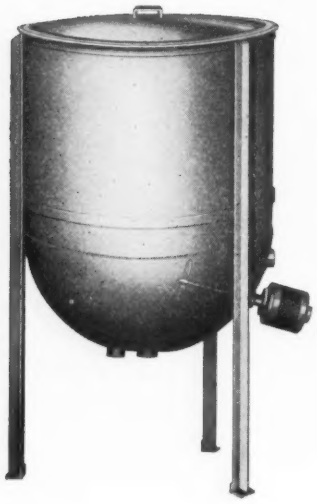
Soaps, having a disinfecting action, are made by mixing metallic silver in the form of powder, granules or flakes, with the soap. The silver may be made more active by a preliminary treatment with agents which liberate oxygen. Such substances as hydrogen peroxide or potassium permanganate may be used. Another method of activating the silver is to subject it to a surface anodic oxidation. The disinfectant action of the soap may be increased by the addition of substances containing active oxygen. Deutsche Gold and Silber-Scheideanstalt vormals Roessler, Germany. French Patent No. 746,401, dated May 29, 1933.

—o—

Comminuted seed materials, such as soya bean, cottonseed or peanuts, are treated with a composite solvent, which contains an aromatic hydrocarbon, such as benzene, together with one to ten per cent of a lower alcohol, such as methanol or ethyl alcohol. The seed materials are subsequently dried in a current of gas such as air at a temperature not much in excess of 70 C. Oils and lecithin are thus extracted and the dried product can be used as a cattle food. Bruno Rewald. United States Patent No. 1,917,734, dated July 11, 1933.

STRUTHERS—WELD

"SILVER WHITE LINE" TANKS FOR SOAP MANUFACTURERS



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2. Outer surfaces smoothly finished to a satin surface and welds rounded off outside unless specified.
3. Outlet connections are the same solid metal as the container, threaded for attaching the valves.
4. Interiors smoothly finished to a satin surface. All welds ground flush and smooth inside.
5. Covers of solid metal furnished for all sizes also furnished with gaskets assuring an air-tight joint.
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7. Substantial detachable legs of structural steel, protected from rust by attractive green enameling.
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Esterified Oils

Esterified oils or ester oils are prepared from the higher fatty acids by esterification with an alcohol, and particularly with glycerin. The commercial success of the process depends on the difference in market price of the fatty acids and natural oils. The process demands fatty acids of a high degree of purity, and those prepared by the Wecker continuous process are very suitable. The glycerin used must be very pure but its concentration is of no great importance, because the esterificatio is carried out in a vacuum which removes the water. A clear dynamite glycerin is usually satisfactory. The necessary temperature and reaction time may be reduced by using a catalyst. Naphthalene-beta-sulfonic acid has been suggested, but this is little used in practice. The oleates of zinc, magnesium, aluminum and tin can be used, and the addition of one to three per cent considerably facilitates the reaction. The esterification can be carried out by one of three methods.

First, stochiometric quantities of fatty acids and glycerin may be used. The method is old, well known, time-consuming, but the use of catalysts accelerates the reaction. The second method consists of the use of fatty acids in excess and the removal of the excess by distillation. Its advantage is that pure triglycerides are formed. Its disadvantage is that many fatty acids are partially converted into lactones and polymers. The non-esterified portion tends to become richer in higher fatty acids. Only certain fatty acids, therefore, can be used in this process. In the third method an excess of glycerin is used. While this method avoids the difficulties of the previous method, it requires more glycerin. The method to be used depends on the kind of fatty acids to be treated and the cost of glycerin.

Esterification is carried out in a vessel provided with stirring apparatus and made from a fatty acid resistant metal. Bronze is suitable, but copper or enamel cannot be used. The ester when finished is cooled rapidly, and a reflux condenser is provided. The fatty acids are warmed to 80 degrees C., and then the glycerin containing the catalyst is stirred in. The mixture is vigorously agitated and carefully heated. When the boiling point of glycerin is approached extra care is taken to avoid frothing. After an hour the temperature of 160 degrees C. is reached after two hours 165 degrees C., after three hours 195 degrees C., and after four hours 210 degrees C. is attained. After this point the fatty acid content is reduced to six per cent and after an additional hours to two to three per cent. The ester is cooled under a vacuum to a temperature of 80 degrees C. The finished "ester oil" can then be mixed with fatty acids and subjected to Wecker distillation for the removal of the free fatty acids. It may, on the other hand, be given an alkaline treatment for the removal of the free fatty acids. The finished neutral oil can be hardened in the usual manner. The "ester oils" show a high content of stearins. The reason for this has not been made clear. It appears that some reaction involving the lower fatty acids occurs. The color of "ester oils" can be made equal to the best standards. The "constants" depend in general on the fatty acids used during the reaction, but there are slight variations. The iodine and saponification values are reduced a little. There is practically no iso-oleic acid present in the finished products. Franzen. *Fettchemische Umschau*, 1933, page 144.

—o—

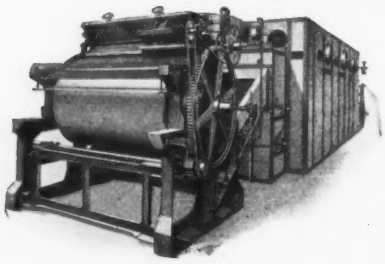
Oxidation of Fish Oils

Oxidation of fish oil at a given temperature increases with the quantity of chromic acid present and decreases with the increase in the quantity of water. Temperature plays an important part. The percentage of the total chromic acid reduced increases with rise in temperature more rapidly for lower concentrations of chromic oxide. Thus, at a temperature of 60 C. all the chromic acid is reduced after shaping for eight hours one cc of fish oil with 25 cc of water containing 2.1 per cent of chromic acid on the weight of the oil. The oxidation of fish oil by chromic acid is divided into three phases. In the first an emulsion of oil in water is formed, resulting in a slow oxidation. In the second, there is a separated of oxidized fatty matter insoluble in water. In the third phase, there is a strong oxidation of the products soluble in water and the easily emulsifiable substances. The nature of these phases will be better understood when the study of the oxidation products is complete. Dohogne and Razabek. *Bourse Aux Cuirs de Belgique*, 1933, pages 1101ff.

—o—

"Hydrocarbon Fats and Oils"

While a considerable portion of the information contained in this new comprehensive volume, published in German, is concerned with the technology of petroleum and its distillation products and the pyrogeneous distillation of coal, oil shale, wood and the like, nevertheless there is sufficient material contained in it of interest to those engaged in the technology of vegetable and animal fats and oils. In the first place the introduction consists of a detailed description of various methods and apparatus used in the chemical and physical testing of fats and oils. The latest methods are described and examined critically. Furthermore, two long chapters are devoted to the technology of vegetable and animal fats and oils and the products obtained. Attention is paid to the composition, origin and physiology of these fats and oils and further details are given on analytical methods. The products, obtained by rendering and processing fats and oils and that are described in this work, include edible fats, hardened fats, products of the stearin industry, glycerin, soaps, soap powders, etc. The section on soap is very brief and of general interest only. A chapter is also devoted to the properties and technology of waxes. The author of the book is the well-known German fat and oil chemist, Dr. H. Holde. It is published by Julius Springer and costs 78 rentenmark per copy.



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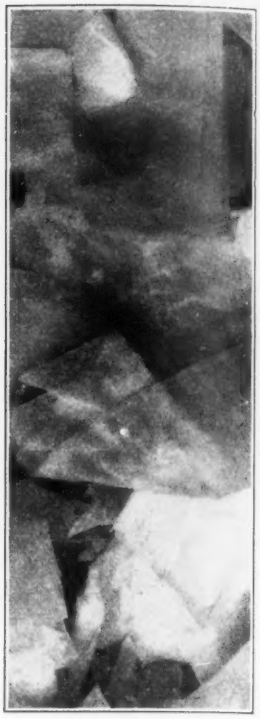

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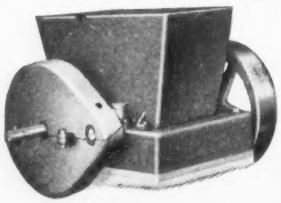

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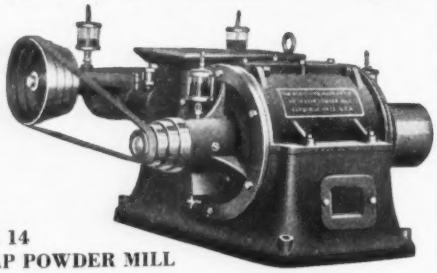

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Soap Industry and Its Code

(*From Page* 28)

action governed by our Code goes into effect, the vote of the Association or, technically, of the Code Authority must have the review of the Administration at Washington.

There is still another safeguard. On the Code Authority there may sit at any time three representatives of the Administration at Washington. So that even before any recommendation is adopted by the Code Authority, the Administration can express its opinion within the Code Authority itself. It is not to be doubted that representatives selected for such a function by the Administration at Washington will faithfully guard the interests not alone of the workers in this industry, not alone of the consumers of this industry's products, but also of each branch and part of the industry itself. There can be no fairer method of administration than that.

In the Code it is provided that the method of election of Directors of the Association, who become the members of the Code Authority, shall be fair and equitable and subject to the approval of the President of the United States or his authorized representative.

In our industry are many branches. The problems of the maker of potash soaps are distinct from those of the soda soap makers. The maker of soaps that sell in bulk to textile mills has little in common with the maker of household soaps. The maker of unadvertised or private brands has a different problem from the national advertiser. The company that makes shaving soaps is probably not interested in the problems of automobile soaps. These are but illustrations. There are many different branches and products of the industry. To take care of these different needs, we have provided for divisions of the industry both in the Association and in the Code. These may be organized as desired by the makers of the different kinds of products, or if deemed necessary by different geographical sections of the industry, as for example the Pacific coast where activity toward organization under the NRA has already taken place.

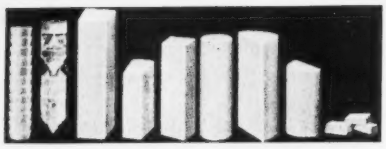
It is the desire of our Board of Directors that the greatest possible freedom shall be given to such divisions to organizze and to undertake activities under the NRA program. The Code provides that product divisions or geographical sections may establish their own Planning and Fair Practice Agencies. Each such Agency is to be self-governing in respect to the conditions and problems relating to the members of the division or section concerned. Some members of the industry have expressed the hope that the creation of Planning and Fair Practice Agencies might be undertaken by any group in the industry without securing the approval of the Code Authority or if the President or of his authorized representative. The Code as revised for public hearing requires such approval by the President or his representative before any Planning and Fair Practice Agency can be set up. If this provision can be modified so that while always subject to review by the Administration at Washington, such Agencies might be set up and function without the necessity for formal approval, such a change will simplify machinery, will save time and effort by the Administration, while it will at the same time keep the Administration constantly informed of every step taken and permit the Administration to step in at any time it may desire.

Some members of the industry have expressed a fear that the Code Authority might dominate all action even to the extent of preventing transmission to the Administration at Washington of recommendations or reports adopted by Planning and Fair Practice Agencies. Nothing of course is further from the minds of the framers of the Code than any such idea. On the contrary, it is obvious that the Code Authority will have neither the time nor the inclination to control or to dictate in any way whatsoever to the Planning and Fair Practice Agencies. The Code does provide that all recommendations or reports from such Agencies shall pass to Washington through the Code Authority. This, we believe, is desired by the Administration and will certainly make for orderly procedure. But it is not our understanding, nor do we believe it to be yours, that every such recommendation or report must bear the approval of the Code Authority. It is not our interpretation, nor do we think it to be yours, that the Code Authority would withhold from the Administration at Washington any recommendation or report of a Planning and Fair Practice Agency which the members supporting that agency felt should be passed through to the NRA. The Code Authority in short is meant to be a channel of transmission but is not to be a barrier to such transmission at any time. The Administration will doubtless desire to have the opinion of the Code Authority upon proposals submitted, and such opinion should be and will be available to the Administration at any time.

It is of course important that the powers and the duties of the Code Authority shall be clearly defined. This may be especially necessary if there is any likelihood that groups of industries other than those strictly within the confines of soap and glycerine manufacturing may adopt our Code as their own and organize thereunder their own Planning and Fair Practice Agencies. To the end of clearer definition for the Code Authority and its duties several amendments to that article of the Code will beb presented, and there is no one in our group who will not welcome still further clarification and definition if such seems to be needed.

In accord with Section 3A of the Act, I state definitely to you that our proposed Code is not designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises. I state further that the proposed Code will not discriminate against small enterprises, and that it will tend to effectuate the policy of the Act. I state further that the Code does not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices. I have already stated that the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc., which sponsors and presents this Code on behalf of the industry, imposes no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership and is truly representative of the industry.

BIG profits WITH THIS PROVEN LINE OF SANITARY SPECIALTIES



AIR PURIFYING BLOCS

We are the pioneers and original patentees of air conditioning blocs. Hard uniformly perfumed blocs made of 100% para and finest essential oils. In sizes and shapes to fit any containers. Colors and fragrances to meet current demand. Packed for you under your private label if desired. Also Urinal Blocettes individually wrapped in cellophane and Deodorizing Crystals in bulk or packed in handsome lithographed tins with or without our name.

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Neat dignified-looking perforated containers, made of 24 gauge heavy metal—equipped with lock and sliding back.

In White Enamel, Porcelain, Oxidize or Nickel Plate with your nameplate or plain.

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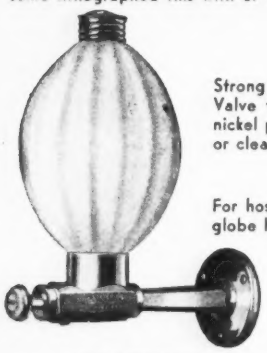
Aerzonette 3½" x 1½" x 1½"— " 4 oz. bloc
Can be supplied plain or with your nameplate.



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(Push-In Type)

Strong attractive leak-proof dispenser embodying patented "SOAPERIOR" Hexagon Valve features. Heavy one-piece bracket of non-corrosive white metal chrome or nickel plated. Non-removable 18 oz. capacity fluted glass globe of white opalescent or clear crystal glass (also jade green and black glass or all-metal).

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SOAPERIOR
Model 121

Also other styles wall and basin type Dispensers, Gravity Feed Equipment, Portable and Elbow-Operated Dispensers. Send for catalog.

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Model 125

Inexpensive yet incorporates leak-proof valve and patented cone type shut-off. Bracket of white metal nickel or chromed. Transparent heavy glass globe (screws in) holds 14 oz. of soap.

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SOAP DISPENSER DEPT. soaperior soap, dispensers, all types for industrial or hospital installations.

DISINFECTANT DEPT. coal tar products (co-efficient 1 to 20), pine oil products, chlorine products, live stock dips, cresol compound U. S. P., or Technical, formaldehyde, odorless disinfectants, perfumed sprays.

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What your customers say

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(1) To standardize POWCO BRAND Pyrethrum Products on the basis of the highest, uniform killing power strength.

(2) To assist our customers with their problems and to help them directly in maintaining the high standards which they have set for their products.

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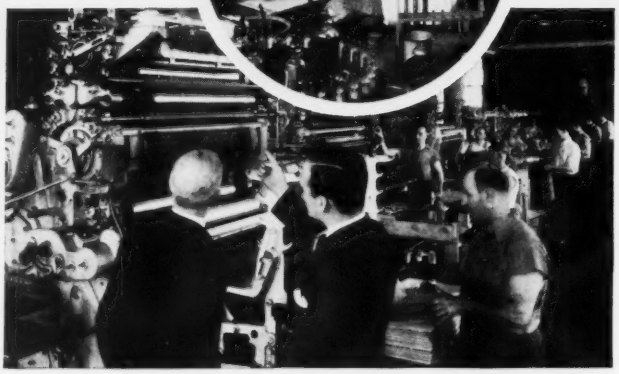

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"PYRETHRUM FLOWERS"

BY C. B. GNADINGER

A Comprehensive Treatise on Pyrethrum

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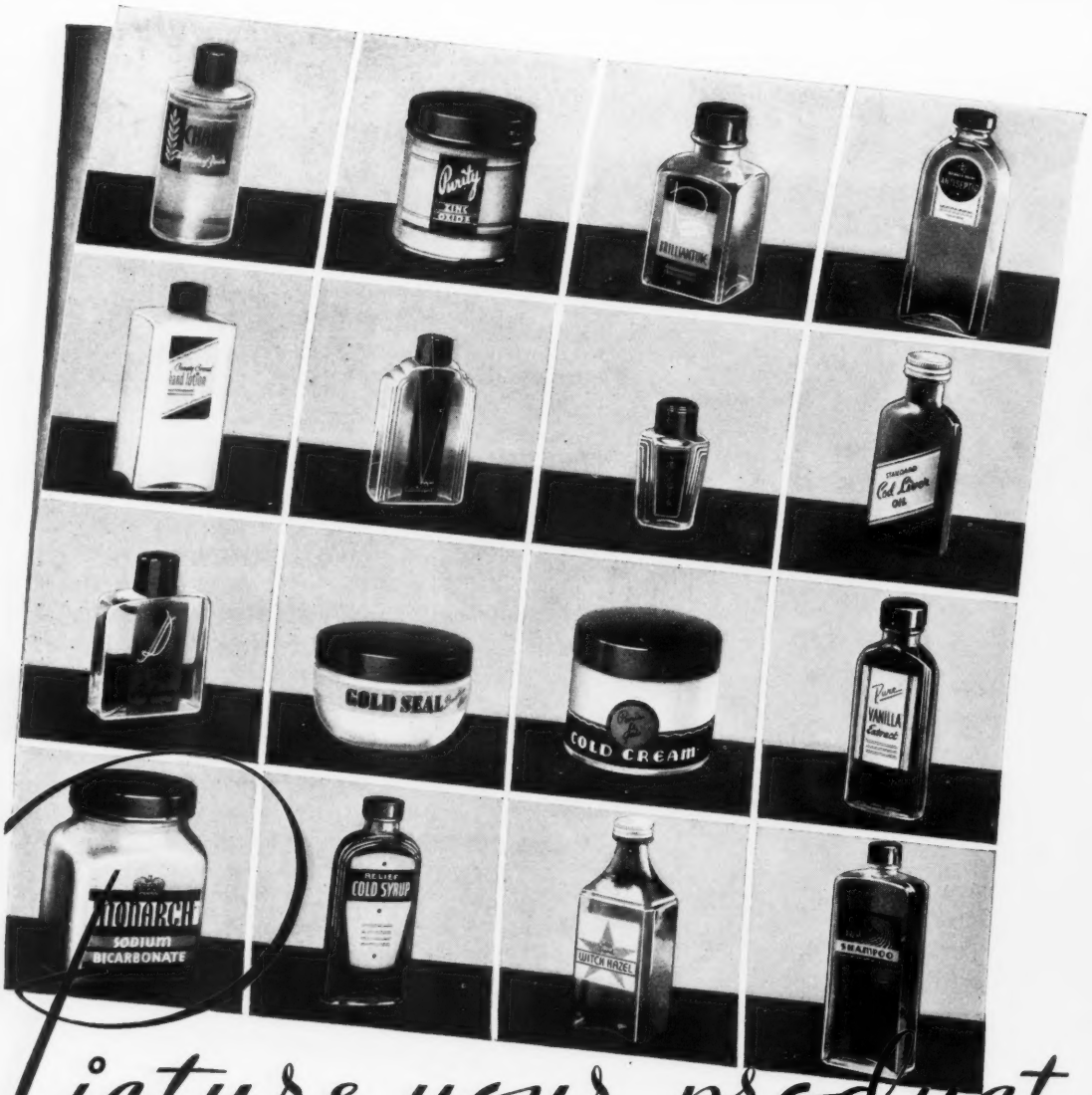

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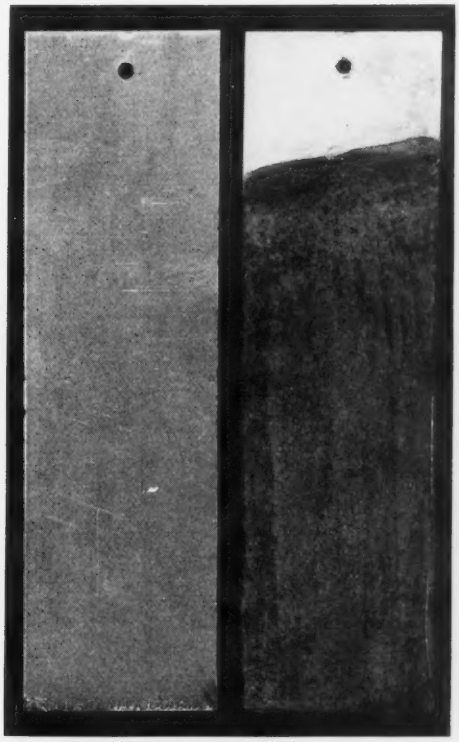

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AND THE PYRETHRIN CONTENT IS HIGHER

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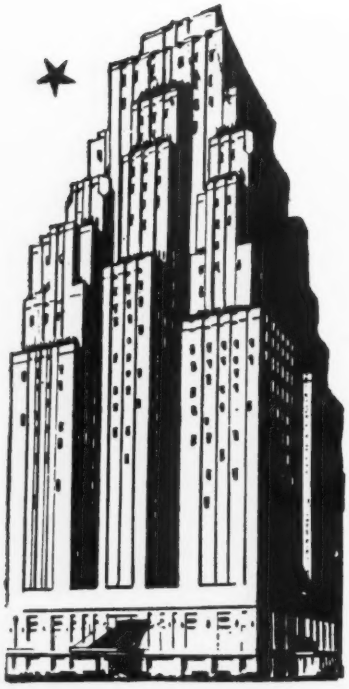

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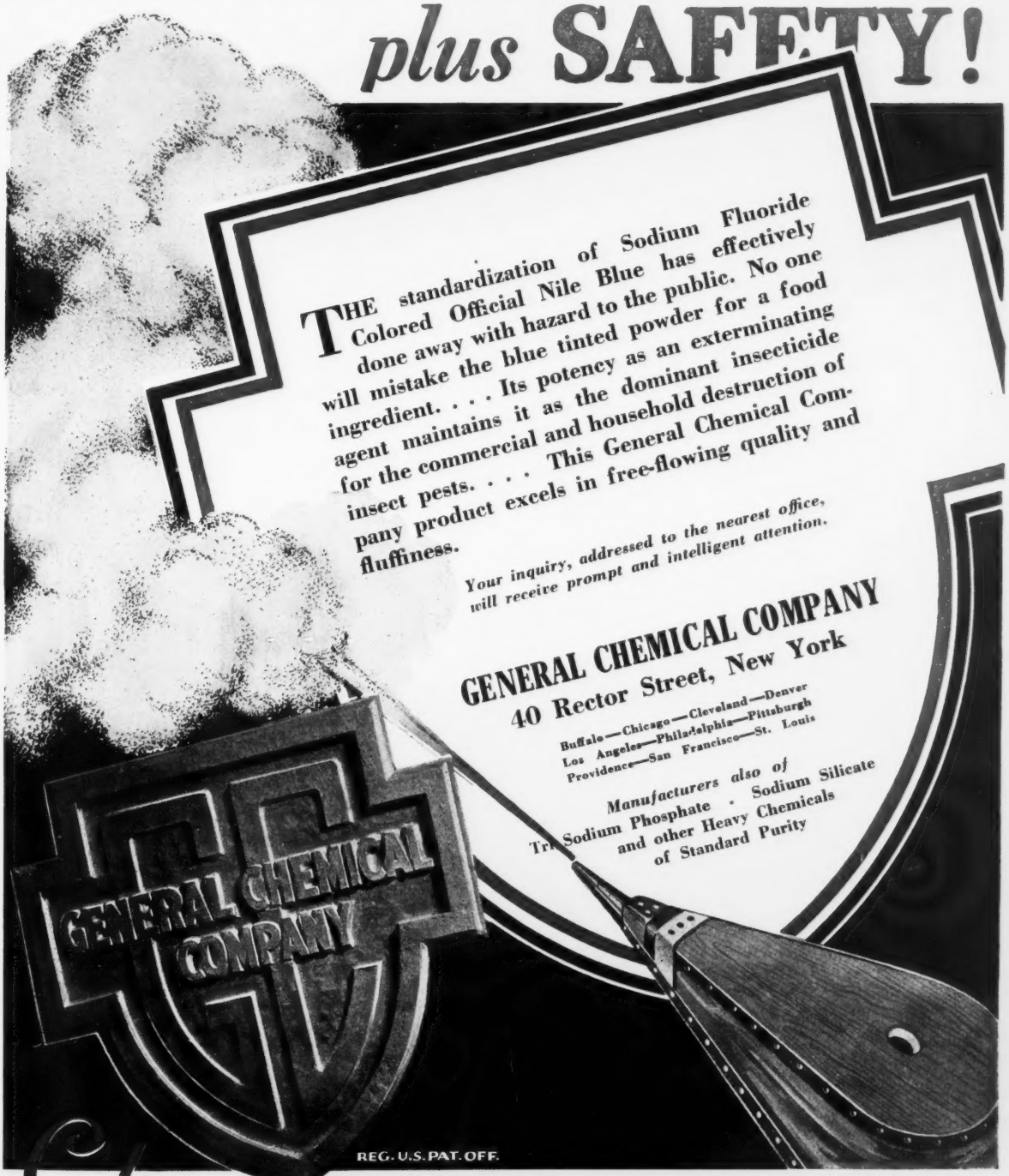

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INSECTICIDE AND DISINFECTANT SECTION

A Department of SOAP

SOAP is official publication of *The National Assn. of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers.*
HARRY W. COLE, Secretary, Holbrook, Mass.

EDITORIAL

ON December 11, begins the twentieth annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers at the Hotel New Yorker in New York. Because it is the Twentieth Anniversary Meeting, a program befitting the occasion is being planned by the convention committee. The meeting this year will extend for three days, instead of two as has been the custom in recent years. The first two days of the meeting will, as usual, be made up of closed sessions, open to members and those holding cards of invitation. The third day of the meeting will be an open session to be given over chiefly to a discussion of the insecticide and disinfectant code and its administration in the industries. The Twentieth Anniversary informal banquet will be held on Tuesday evening, December 12. Luncheons will be served on each of the three days of the meeting.

In view of the widespread interest in the new proposed code of the industries, especially the regulations governing trade practices, it is believed that the attendance this year at the annual meeting will far and away exceed any previous year in the history of the Association. It should be to the interest of every manufacturer in the business to be present in New York on December 11, 12, and 13, and to at least plan to attend the open code session of the meeting on December 13.

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THE army which is being enlisted to fight the Tugwell Bills begins to take on rather formidable proportions. A genuine dog-fight in Washington appears inevitable. The chief criticism of the bills heard in the trade is that they are going to hamstring the honest manufacturer along with the fellows who have been circumventing the law for years,—in short, to paralyze several industries for the wrong doings of a few firms. But Washington takes the attitude that industry has failed to clean its house under the current law, so the Government plans to undertake the job with a new law.

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What with the insecticide and disinfectant code and the Tugwell Bills coming up for important discussion at the annual Association meeting next month in New York, something tells us that the fur will fly.

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This is the time of year when all insecticide eyes are focused on the next season,—and the time when everybody starts hoping for a hot, wet spring, and plenty of insects. Here's to the bugs of 1934!

National Assn. of Insecticide *and* Disinfectant Manufacturers

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McCormick & Co., Baltimore

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Koppers Products Co., Pittsburgh

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MEMBERSHIP

Active—Open to manufacturers and wholesale distributors of disinfectants, germicides, deodorants, insecticides, liquid soaps, polishes, and allied products. Dues—$75.00 per year.

Associate—Open to firms supplying raw materials, containers, equipment, etc., to the membership. Dues—$50.00 per year.

For further details, communicate with

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSECTICIDE & DISINFECTANT MANUFACTURERS

Harry W. Cole, Secretary

HOLBROOK MASS.

Notes of the Trade

W. H. Gesell of Lehn & Fink, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J., is chairman of a special committee of the National Association of Insecticide & Disinfectant Manufacturers, recently appointed by President Peter Dougan, to consider and keep in touch with the progress of the Tugwell Bills in Washington as they may affect the manufacturers of disinfectants, germicides, and allied products.

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C. B. Gnadinger, chief chemist for McLaughlin Gormley King Co., Minneapolis, accompanied by Mrs. Gnadinger and their daughter, left recently for Yugoslavia where he is assisting the Yugoslavian Government in installing a laboratory for testing pyrethrum flowers. The new laboratory will be installed at Spalato, Yugoslavia.

Mr. Gnadinger will remain there about a month and will then visit his firm's representatives in Athens, Belgrade, Rome, Paris and London.

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Prevention of insect infestations in vending machines, espccially machines for candy, chewing gums, nuts, etc., is meeting with considerable success through the use of sticky tree banding materials. The Tanglefoot Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., suggests the use of Tree Tanglefoot, which is a product similar to the sticky material used on fly paper. A narrow band of this about 1½ or 2 inches in width around the posts directly under the base of the machine is invisible and works successfully, it is stated, against all types of crawling insects.

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Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation and D. H. Litter Company, their agent, have moved their Eastern Division sales office to 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This change was made necessary through increased business requiring larger office space.

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C. H. W. Hassellris, president of Ratin Laboratory, Inc., N. Y., manufacturers of rodent exterminators, spoke over Station WABC, Columbia Broadcasting System, October 17, on the "Net Result of the N R A."

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Lehn & Fink Products Company has reported a net income of $210,606 for the quarter ended September 30, after depreciation, taxes, and other charges. This was equal to 51 cents a share on 408,966 capital shares and compared with $196,563, or 48 cents a share in the preceding quarter.

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General Laboratories, Madison, Wis., is introducing a germicide containing chlorine under the name, "B-K Powder."

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H. B. Meyer & Sons, Dallas, Texas, janitors' supplies, has moved recently to new quarters at 1411 Camp Street.

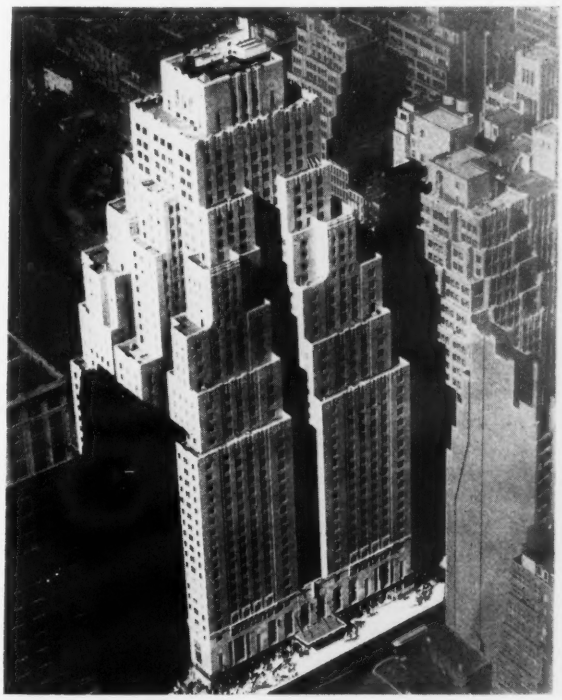
Plan for 20th Anniversary Convention

National Assn. of Insecticide & Disinfectant Manufacturers to Meet at Hotel New Yorker on December 11, 12, 13

THE twentieth annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, which will mark the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the organization, will be held on December 11, 12 and 13 at the Hotel New Yorker, New York. Tentative plans were announced by President Peter Dugan following the regular fall meeting of the Board of Governors of the Association last month. This year, owing to the expectation of rather extended discussion of the insecticide and disinfectant code and also of the Tugwell Bills, the meeting sessions will extend over three days. For the past several years, the annual convention has been a two-day affair.

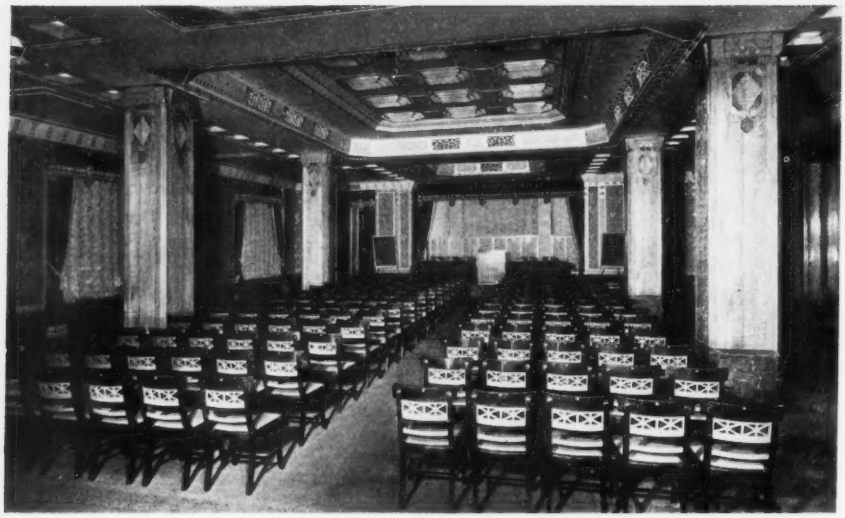
W. J. Andree of Sinclair Refining Co., New York, is again general chairman of the convention committee for the annual meeting. Several meetings of the committee have been held and tentative plans laid out. These call for the annual meeting of the Board of Governors to be held preceding the regular meeting on Sunday evening, December 10th, at the New Yorker. The first two days of the regular meeting which will begin on Monday morning, December 11, at 9:00 A. M., will be closed sessions confined to members and representatives of firms in the industry holding cards of admission. There will be morning and afternoon sessions each day with a group luncheon served on each day. The luncheon will be open to all. The third day of the meeting will be an open meeting during which the code of the insecticide and disinfectant industries as it is prepared for filing in Washington, will be taken up for discussion. It is expected that the entire third day of the convention will be given over exclusively to a discussion of the code, or at least this is the general plan of the Board and the committee. In order to encourage a large attendance of manufacturers and distributors of insecticides, disinfectants, and allied sanitary products at the open sessions for discussion of the code, the committee plans to send out invitations to every known firm in the business. The object is to have a representative gathering from all parts of the country to discuss the code and agree in principle upon its various parts, especially the trade practice sections, prior to any hearings in Washington.

Inasmuch as this year is the twentieth anniversary meeting, the annual banquet is planned to be somewhat more elaborate than usual. It will, however, be a strictly informal stag dinner as in the past. A floor show in keeping with the occasion is being planned. This dinner will be held on Tuesday evening, December 12 at 7:00 P. M. in the North Ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker. Tickets for the convention, which include registration fee, three luncheons, and the annual banquet will be $15.00 per person.



The Twentieth Anniversary Convention will be held at the Hotel New Yorker in New York. Mention the convention in making room reservations.

Although no details of the program have been worked out as yet, early plans call for a general meeting on Monday morning, Dec. 11, with the President's address, the Secretary's annual report, and various reports of committees. Monday afternoon session will be confined chiefly to disinfectants and disinfectant matters. Tuesday morning, Dec. 12, will be given over to insecticides and allied problems. Tuesday afternoon session will be made up of general papers, general business of the



The meetings and the annual informal banquet for the 20th annual insecticide and disinfectant convention will be held in the North Ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker.

Association and the election of officers for 1934. The sessions on Wednesday will be confined as much as possible to matters of the code and trade practices, and their enforcement in the industry.

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Zonite Products Corporation reported a net profit of $350,623 for the nine months ended September 30, after taxes and other charges. This equalled 41 cents a share on 845,556 capital shares, par $1 a share, and it compared with $523,251, or 62 cents a share in the like period of last year. In the quarter ended September 30 there was a net profit of $120,035, or 14 cents a share, compared with $153,498, or 18 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $132,075, or 15 cents a share in the September quarter last year.

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Dihydrorotenone is the only one of the large number of derivatives of rotenone which possesses toxic properties against insects. It also appears to be more stable to oxidation when exposed on foliage than rotenone. Nickel is used as a catalyst in the preparation of dihydrorotenone from rotenone by hydrogenation. Nickel catalyst made from a nickel-aluminum alloy gives excellent yields of dihydrorotenone. The reaction is carried out at room temperature and atmospheric pressure and the catalyst can be used repeatedly. Dihydrorotenone can also be produced by the hydrogenation of derris or cubé extracts containing rotenone. H. L. Haller and P. S. Schaffer. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, volume 25, 1933, 983.

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A subscriber to *Soap* is interested in buying some of the products of the Permazone Co. We would appreciate being advised of their address. This should be sent to the MacNair-Dorland Co., 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

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A discussion of zinc in relation to general and industrial hygiene is contained in the August 11th issue of the Bulletin of the United States Public Health Service.

Rotenone content is stated to be the best, if not the only, measure of the toxicity of derris in the recent annual report of the British Rothamsted Experimental Station. Several instances of low rotenone content paralleling low toxicity are reported.

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A recent addition to the health regulations of the State of Louisiana provides that agricultural insecticides which may be mistaken from their appearance for edible substances must be distinctly colored when offered for sale or use in Louisiana.

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American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation has opened an office in the New Center Building, Detroit. The telephone number of the office is Trinity 2-1330. Mr. George S. Horsfull, who is the resident representative of the company, will be in charge of the new office.

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The manufacture of antiseptics, deodorants, and insecticides from coal-tar products has rapidly developed in Wales during the past few years, and is carried on by a number of small enterprises operating in the coastal cities of South Wales. Their preparations include fumigants for the shipping trade and sprays for insecticidal and agricultural purposes for which there is a large demand in the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth.

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The price of "Listerine" has been reduced by Lambert Pharmacal Co., the following schedule now applying to sales to retailers: 14 oz. bottle, $6.00 per doz.; 7 oz., $4.00 per doz.; and 3 oz., $2.00 per doz. The following minimum scale of retail prices has been suggested: 14 oz. "Listerine," 59c; 7 oz., 39c; 3 oz., 23c; "Listerine" tooth paste, 19c; "Listerine" shaving cream, 21c.

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Spray-X, Inc., 222 W. Adams St., Chicago, has introduced a liquid preparation for instantly cleaning automobile windshields and windows.

New Insecticide, Germicide and Disinfectant Patents

By Dr. R. C. Roark
Insecticide Division, Bur. Chemistry & Soils

PATENTS covering household insecticides, rodenticides, fumigants, germicides, and disinfectants, reviewed during the past six months in the regular service of the Insecticide Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils under the title "Review of United States Patents Relating to Pest Control" are outlined in the following summary. This data is published from time to time in the Insecticide and Disinfectant Section of Soap so that it will be made available to interested manufacturers and others.

Germicidal and Detergent Substances. 1,901,434 (Mar. 14, 1933; appl. Oct. 15, 1928). Arthur R. Cade and Halvor O. Halvorson, Minneapolis, Minn.—The patentees claim a composition of matter comprising an alkali soap of an unsaturated soap-forming acid and an alkaline reacting substance in such proportions that an aqueous solution thereof shall have a pH value between 10 and about 12.6 when the concentration of soap in such solution is 0.1 per cent. The intention is to include specifically the following substances: under alkalies: alkali phosphates (mono-, di-, and tri-phosphates); alkali carbonates (mono-, di- and sesquicarbonates); alkali hydroxides; alkali to include the sodium, potassium, ammonium, and lithium salts; any of these alone or in combinations; and with and without other ingredients added, such as ammonium chloride, etc., to increase the cleansing capacities of the alkali. Under soaps: Sodium, ammonium, potassium, or lithium soaps (all alkaline soaps). All members of the unsaturated fatty acid series, alone or mixed. Rosin soaps. Oleated, linoleates, ricinoleates, etc. Compositions of soap and alkali as stated above alone or together with the addition of any other substance which will increase the germicidal power, as $CuSO_4$, $HgCL_2$, phenol, cresol, thymol, naphthol, resorcin, essential oils, chlorine compounds, sodium perborate, etc.

Insecticidal Solution. 1,901,960 (Mar. 21, 1933; appl. Oct. 1, 1931). Byron C. Goss, Cleveland, Ohio.—An insecticide composition for the protection of woolen goods and the like comprises an aqueous solution containing about 0.5 per cent sodium fluoride, about 0.2 per cent of sodium taurocholate, sodium glyco-cholate, and carbon dioxide, dissolved therein to saturation under sufficient pressure to cause penetration of the insecticide into the goods. An object of this invention is to provide an efficient liquid insecticide and mothproofing composition which when sprayed upon a fabric will penetrate quickly and thoroughly into the body of the fabric and other goods to be protected. Substances which are suitable as the insecticidal ingredient of the present invention are certain fluorides and silicofluorides which are not only poisonous to the damaging organisms and harmless to man, but are also non-volatile and hence produce a lasting effect upon the article treated. Specific examples of such insecticidal ingredients are sodium fluoride and sodium silicofluoride. Sodium taurocholate is likewise non-volatile and has insecticidal properties which may be enhanced by the addition of toxic chemical atoms or groups of atoms to its molecule. Sodium taurocholate not only possesses insecticidal properties but also, as hereinafter described, greatly enhances the rapid penetration of the liquid in which it is dissolved, and will thus serve a dual purpose in the solution. In the preferred form of the invention, however, a second ingredient is employed, in addition to the insecticidal ingredient, to promote the rapid and thorough penetration of the solution into the goods to which it is applied. Aqueous or other volatile solutions containing only sodium fluoride, sodium aluminum silicofluoride or other insecticides do not penetrate rapidly into the body of the goods, and hence if the solvent evaporates rapidly, the insecticidal ingredient is deposited mainly on the surface where it is readily brushed off by friction. I have found, however, that certain substances, which markedly lower the surface tension (measured statically) of the solvent enable the insecticidal solution to penetrate fabrics and other goods with remarkable facility. These substances, in concentrations of 0.5 per cent or less, lower the surface tension of water by over 50 per cent. This class of substances includes the saponins, soaps, the bile salts and certain sulphonic acids. Soap, however, would be precipitated in solutions having an acid reaction, such as those containing fluorides or silicofluorides. The prepared solution is placed in a suitable sprawing vessel, and a gas soluble in the solution is introduced therein; the gas may be in the gaseous form, and introduced under relatively high pressure, for example from 75 to 100 pounds per square inch, or it may be introduced as a solid such as solid carbon dioxide, in sufficient quantity that upon its assuming the gaseous state it will dissolve in the solution, and also be in sufficient excess to produce the above noted high pressure. Gases such as air, nitrogen, carbon dioxide (either gaseous or solid), or other neutral gases may be used. Also such liquids as liquefied ethyl chloride, methyl chloride, or other normally gaseous substances which may be readily liquefied by low temperature or high pressure or both may be introduced into the spraying vessel to produce the desired pressure upon assuming the gaseous state. The pressure of the dissolved gas in the solution aids in the more thorough penetration of said solution within the fabric to be protected, in that all of the dissolved gas does not immediately evaporate from the solution, but upon its penetration into the fabric, the dissolved gas continues to expand and disperses the insecticide solution more thoroughly within the fabric thereby aiding in its distribution and more thoroughly protecting the fabric.

Clothes Bag. Re. 18,799 (Apr. 18, 1933; appl. Sept. 17, 1932; Orig. No. 1,805,877, May 19, 1931; appl. July 29, 1929). Abraham J. Lichtig, Oakland, Calif. A mothproof clothes bag designed to contain an aromatic fumigant material is described.

Textile Pest Proofing Media. 1,903,864 (Apr. 18, 1933; appl. July 16, 1930; in Germany, Aug. 26, 1929.) Winfrid Hentrich and Max Hardtmann, Wiesdorf, Peter Backes, Cologne-Deutz and Hermann Stotter, Leverkusen-on-the-Rhine, Germany.—I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.—The patentees claim a textile pest-proofing agent containing a water-soluble compound of the formula X_2SeO_n wherein n is 3 or 4, and X stands for hydrogen, alkali metal, or ammonium which may be substituted by an organic radical. Examples are: 1. 100 kgs. of wool are treated for half an hour in the manner of a dyeing process with 1 kg. of selenic acid in the usual way with or without addition of a dyestuff. Then the material is rinsed, hydroextracted and dried. The wool is now protected against attack by moths, Anthrenus, Attagenus and other textile pests. 2. The materials to be protected are treated for some time with a cold solution containing 1-2 grams per liter of selenious acid, then rinsed with water and dried. The materials show the same effect as described in Example 1. 3. The wool to be protected is treated for some time with a cold aqueous solution containing 1-1.5 grams per liter of ammonium selenate. The material is then centrifuged and dried. The wool is thus rendered mothproof. 4. The material to be protected is treated for some time with a cold aqueous solution containing 1-1.5 grams per liter of ammonium selenite. After hydroextracting the materials are dried. The protection against textile pests is the same as described before. 5. Wool is impregnated with an aqueous solution containing 1-1.5 grams per liter of selenious acid ethylene diamine. After some time it is centrifuged and dried. The wool is thus rendered moth-proof. 6. Wool is treated with a solution of 1.5 parts by weight of selenious acid in 100 parts by weight of an organic solvent. By this treatment the wool is permanently protected

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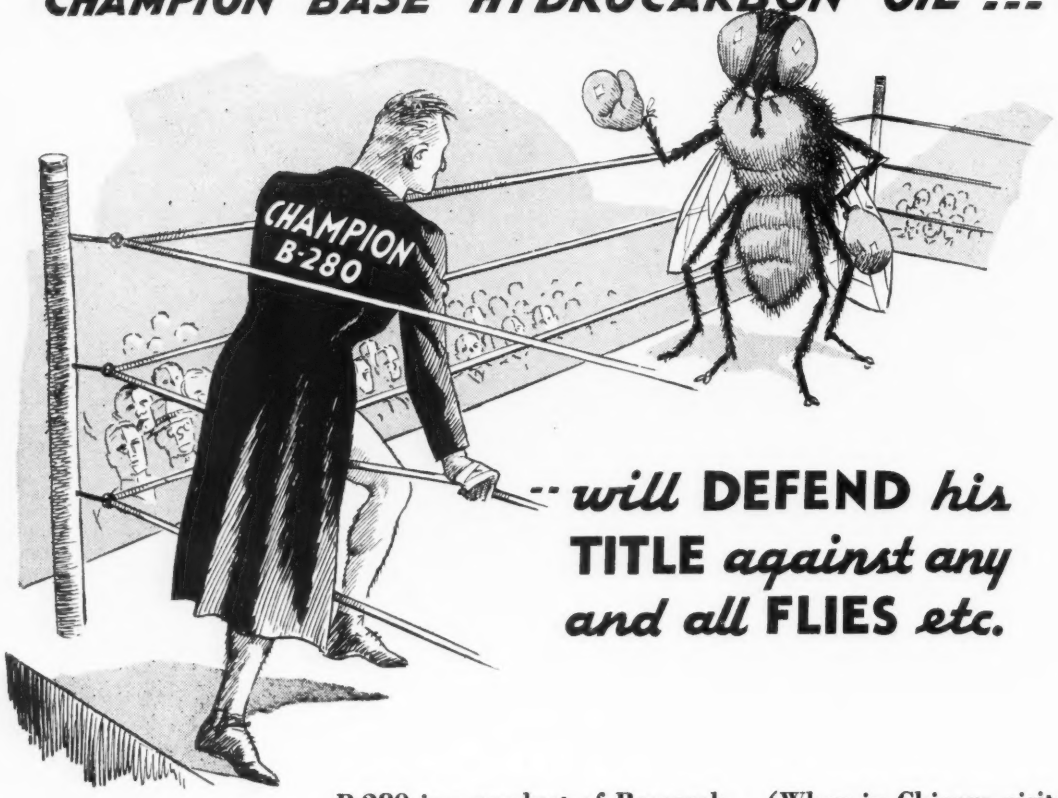

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from attack by moths and the like. Instead of the selenious acid other selenium compounds, soluble in organic solvents, can also be used in a similar manner, for example, salts of selenious acid with organic bases, for instance, with ethylenediamine, n-butylamine, cyclohexylamine and the like. All these compounds, even in small proportions, confer upon the materials treated therewith an excellent protection against attack by textile pests. 7. 100 kilograms of wool are treated in the manner of a dyeing process with 0.5 per cent of ammonium selenate and 4 per cent of sulfuric acid. By this treatment the wool shows the formerly described effect. 8. 100 grams of wool are treated in the manner of a dyeing process while boiling with 6 per cent of naphthyl amine black (Colour Index, 1924 number 246), 10 per cent of Glauber's salt (Na_2So_4) and 4 per cent of selenic acid. The material thus treated is permanently protected against attack by moths, Anthrenus, Attagenus and other textile pests.

NEW COLLOIDAL MERCURIZED AROMATIC HYDROXY COMPOUNDS. 1,903,895 (Apr. 18, 1933; appl. Nov. 17, 1925; in Germany, Nov. 21, 1924). Heinrich Gunzler and Oskar Neubert, Elberfeld near Cologne, Germany.—Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—A process for the production of readily soluble colloidal mercurized nitrophenol compounds comprises dissolving a mercurized nitrophenol compound in sodium hydroxide, adding an aqueous solution of an organic protective colloid (e.g., dextrin or albumose), neutralizing the mixture and precipitating a colloidal mercurized nitrophenol compound by means of an inert organic non-solvent miscible with water. The new colloidal compounds are intended to be used as disinfectants, in medicine and as plant protecting media, for example, for immunizing grain. For the latter purpose they are particularly suitable owing to their great wetting properties.

COMBINATION SPRAYER AND SWEEPER. 1,903,896 (Apr. 18, 1933; appl. May 31, 1930). Mandel Greenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. —An object of this invention is to provide in connection with a sweeper or broom, a spray device through the medium of which a disinfectant mixture may be dispensed so that floors, sidewalks and other surfaces may be kept clean and sanitary.

DISTRIBUTOR FOR INSECTICIDES AND THE LIKE. 1,905,650 (Apr. 25, 1933; appl. Jan. 16, 1932). Thomas C. Raley, St. Louis, Mo. —Getz Exterminators, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.—A distributor of the type employed for scattering insect powders and other insecticides about is described.

LIQUID SPRAYER AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME. 1,905,828 (Apr. 25, 1933; appl. Apr. 23, 1931). Carl F. Ellsworth, Collingswood, N. J.—R. M. Hollingshead Co., Camden, N. J.—A liquid sprayer and method of making the same is described.

CONDENSATION PRODUCT FROM HALOGENATED PHENOLS AND ALDEHYDES. 1,906,890 (May 2, 1933; appl. Jan. 25, 1930; in Germany, Jan. 30, 1929). Max Weiler, Wiesdorf-on-the-Rhine, Karl Berres, Cologne-Mulheim, Berthold Wenk and Hermann Stotter, Leverkusen-on-the-Rhine, Germany.—I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.—The patentees claim the process which comprises causing an about molecular quantity of an adlehyde and about two molecular quantities of a phenol containing a halogen atom in m-position to the hydroxy group, being unsubstituted in the p-position to the hydroxy group, and which may be further substituted by halogen, alkyl or alkyloxy groups, to react upon each other in the presence of a condensing agent. These new products generally are colorless or nearly colorless powders, which are soluble in alkalies, difficultly soluble in water, except those as contain a sulfo group, and are suitable for mothproofing materials liable to attack by moth.

DISINFECTANT. 1,907,728 (May 9, 1933; appl. May 12, 1930). Edgar C. Britton, Midland, Mich.—Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.—A germicidal and antiseptic composition comprises an aqueous solution of sodium monochloro-o-phenylphenate. Monochloro-o-phenylphenate and the sodium salt thereof are approximately 80 times as effective against *B. typhosus* as is phenol.

COMPOSITION OF MATTER. 1,907,789 (May 9, 1933; appl. Feb. 18, 1928). Harry B. Goodwin, Grand Junction, Col.—Latimer-Goodwin Chemical Co., Grand Junction, Col.—An emulsifying composition comprises casein, gamboge, ethyl alcohol, and soda. As an illustrative example of such preparation, 0.84 pounds of casein is slowly poured into about 2 gallons of cold water, and stirred until thoroughly wet and soaked, then 0.63 pounds of dehydrated sodium carbonate is added, stirring until all the casein is well in solution. Six gallons of denatured alcohol is then added, and 1.67 pounds of powdered gamboge. The gamboge is added slowly with constant stirring. Enough water is then added to make up a total of 20 gallons. The resultant solution should be clear and of a dark cherry color, and contain not over 0.1 to 0.2 per cent of free alkali. Instead of denatured ethyl alcohol, other available alcohols may be used, for instance methyl alcohol or the higher primary or secondary alcohols. With this composition, the oil to be emulsified is incorporated, preferably by slow additions, with agitation. Most oils emulsify therein readily. Heat many be applied if quicker emulsification is desired. For petroleum oil for example, with a specific gravity of 0.891, a proportion of 1 part by volume of the foregoing composition to 5 parts of the oil affords a satisfactory product. Such emulsion will contain about 83.3 per cent of oil, making up to a consistency about that of lard at the same temperature. Such a product, even after standing in a warm place for months is free from separation. Emulsions customary heretofore, under the same conditions all show separation, with oil at the top and water on the bottom.

FUMIGATOR. 1,908,054 (May 9, 1933; appl. Apr. 28, 1932). Herbert E. Riley, New York, and Harry J. Tannenbaum, Far Rockaway, N. Y.—An electrically heated fumigator for protecting clothing, furniture, rugs, furs, etc., from moths, eggs, larvæ and other insects is described.

FUMIGATOR. 1,908,055 (May 9, 1933; appl. Oct. 20, 1932). Herbert E. Riley, New York, and Harry J. Tannenbaum, Far Rockaway, N. Y.—A construction for efficiency vaporizing a material such as paradichlorobenzene for the purpose of exterminating moths and other insects and their larvæ is described.

PROCESS OF MAKING A PURIFIED COAL TAR OINMENT. 1,908,176 (May 9, 1933; appl. May 28, 1929). Arnold E. Osterberg, Rochester, Minn.—Chemical Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y.—The patentee claims in the process of isolation and purification of the therapeutically active principle present in crude coal tar, the steps consisting in rapidly passing steam at atmospheric pressure through a hot solution of said tar at a temperature approximating but below 200° C. until no more oil appears in the distillate; separating the resultant fraction which is steam volatile from the viscous residual pitch; redistilling said volatile fraction in the presence of steam at atmospheric pressure and at a temperature approximating 100° C.; removing the ether-soluble components from the resultant distillate by extraction; filtering the resultant extract; and removing the solvent by distillation and filtration.

SPRAYING APPARATUS. 1,908,230 (May 9, 1933; appl. Feb. 16, 1928). Charles E. Fawkes, Chicago, Ill.—A spraying device for the production of a directed spray of insecticides and fungicides is described.

EVOLUTION OF HYDROCYANIC ACID FROM CALCIUM CYANIDE. 1,908,319 (May 9, 1933; appl. Oct. 15, 1928). Paul J. Carlisle and Charles Dangelmajer, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.—A method of fumigating with a calcium cyanide containing product comprises exposing said product admixed with sufficient ammonium cyanide to appreciably accelerate the evolution of HCN upon exposure of said product to the atmosphere within the space to be treated. Comparative tests on the rates of HCN evolution of four different products were made. These products shall be described briefly and have assigned to them the letters A, B, C, and D.

Product A.—This product is made by reaction between commercial burnt lime and hydrocyanic acid in a liquid HCN medium containing about 2 per cent of water to accelerate the reaction. This product usually contains cyanogen equivalent to about 42-44 per cent by weight of $Ca(CN)_2$. Product B.—This product is made by reaction between commercial burnt lime and hydrocyanic acid in ethyl ether medium containing water and ammonia (about 3 per cent and 1 per cent respectively) to accelerate the reaction. This product usually contains cyanogen equivalent to 44-48 per cent by weight of $Ca(CN)_2$. Product C.—This product consisted of product A to which had been added some anhydrous hydrocyanic acid and anhydrous ammonia. In preparing this product approximately 100 grams of product A was placed in a bottle and anhydrous HCN and anhydrous ammonia were added in such amounts that the product contained the equivalent of 23.5 per cent by weight HCN, of which 88.1 per cent was calcium cyanide and 11.9 per cent was ammonium cyanide. Product D.—This product consisted of product B, to which was added some solid ammonium cyanide. In preparing product D, 43 grams of product B was placed in a glass bottle and 1.14 grams of pure solid ammonium cyanide was added. The mixture was shaken vigorously and analyzed for HCN content, which was found to be 27.2 per cent by weight HCN, of which 5.8 per cent was pres-

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Deodorized Base for Fly Sprays

DEO-BASE is a petroleum oil refined to complete freedom from kerosene odor. It is the best product available today for use in insecticide liquids applied by sprayers or vaporizing machines.

All insecticide sprays made with DEO-BASE have found ready acceptance by fastidious housewives, highest class hotels, bakeries, dairies, food markets . . . in fact, wherever the odor of ordinary sprays has been found objectionable.

DEO-BASE therefore offers you new sales opportunities and increased profits.

DEO-BASE is especially well adapted for use with *odorless* Pyrethrum Extract now obtainable from leading manufacturers.

DEO-BASE conforms in every detail with the specifications of the National Association of Insecticide & Disinfectant Manufacturers.

NOTE: Because Deo-Base is free from Kerosene odor, the use of perfume is entirely optional. However, if a definite perfume is desired only an exceedingly small quantity of perfuming material is required (1 to 2 ozs. per 100 gals.) to bring out the full and pure fragrance of the odor at a cost entirely negligible. (¼c to ½c per gallon for a $4.00 per pound odor.)

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

Refiners of White Oils and Petrolatums

New York Office
88 Lexington Avenue

Refineries { Petrolia, Pa. / Franklin, Pa.

Chicago Office
820 Tower Court

ent as ammonium cyanide and 94.2 per cent as calcium cyanide.

INCENSE. 1,909,381 (May 16, 1933; appl. Aug. 31, 1931). William L. Tennant, San Francisco, Calif.—Jessie H. Tennant, San Francisco, Calif.—An incense consists of redwood bark flour, 50.05 per cent by wt.; gum benzoin, powdered, 9.90 per cent by wt.; gum acacia, powdered, 16.50 per cent by wt.; aromatic materials such as orris root, yara yara, rose leaves, vetiver, coumarin, etc., about 22.34 per cent by wt.; bergamot, oak moss, or other alcoholic extracts, .55 per cent by wt.; and saltpetre, .66 per cent by wt.

VAPORIZER. 1,909,973 (May 23, 1933; appl. Mar. 2, 1931). Carroll E. Lewis, William H. McClelland and Robert Ferris, Minneapolis, Minn.—A simplified type of humidifier or vaporizer adapted for wide general use, such as for example in moistening, disinfecting or perfuming the air is described.

NEW HYDROXY-ALKYL-TRIPHENYLMETHANE DERIVATIVES. 1,910,488 (May 23, 1933; appl. Jan. 24, 1930; in Germany, Jan. 30, 1929). Max Weiler, Wiesdorf-on-the-Rhine, Karl Berres, Cologne-Mulheim, and Berthold Wenk, and Hermann Stotter, Leverkusen-on-the-Rhine, Germany.—I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.—The patentees claim the process which comprises causing an about molecular quantity of an aromatic aldehyde, being at least once substituted in the nucleus by halogen, a hydroxy group or a sulfonic acid group, and about two molecular quantities of a p-alkylated phenol which may be otherwise substituted by halogen atoms, alkyl or alkoxy groups in the nucleus to react upon each other in the presence of a condensing agent. These new products generally are colorless or nearly colorless powders, which are soluble in alkalies, difficultly soluble in water except those which contain a sulfo group, and are efficacious in moth-proofing materials liable to attack by moth.

INSECT DESTROYER. 1,910,623 (May 23, 1933; appl. Dec. 21, 1931). Leigh B. McWilliams and Lyle V. McWilliams, Whittier, Calif.—The object of this invention is to provide a practical and useful electric insect destroyer adapted for use in residences and other buildings and in gardens, orchards and outdoors. The insects are killed by reason of them closing electric circuits.

INSECT PESTS PROOF ARTICLE AND A PROCESS OF PREPARING SAME. 1,910,938 (May 23, 1933; appl. May 6, 1930; in Germany, May 10, 1929). Alfred Thauss, Cologne-Deutz and Max Hardtmann, Wiesdorf near Cologne, Germany—I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.—The patentees claim as an agent for rendering proof against attack by insects materials liable to attack by insects a compound of the general formula CX_3-CH_2-CY_3 wherein one x stands for a hydroxy group, a second x stands for a sulfonic acid group, the remaining x's stand for hydrogen, alkyl or halogen, 1 to 4 y's stand for chlorine and the remaining y's stand for hydrogen. Examples are: (1) A woolen fabric to be treated is saturated with a solution containing per liter 1-2 grams of the condensation product obtainable in accordance with the process of the British specification No. 320,056 from 2-sulfo-4-chlorophenol and tetrachlorobenzyl-chloride (prepared by chlorinating benzylchloride with the calculated amount of chlorine; positions of the chlorine atoms unknown) by reaction in sulfuric acid solution. The protective agent is allowed to act on the fabric for some time, after which the impregnated fabric is rinsed for a short time with cold water. The fabric is mothproof. (2) A woolen fabric to be treated is saturated with a solution containing per liter 1-2 grams of the condensation product obtainable from p-chloro-phenol and tetrachlorobenzyl-chloride with the addition of zinc chloride as condensing agent and subsequent sulfonation. The solution is allowed to act on the fabric at room temperature or with gentle heating. Then the fabric is rinsed with water after a short soaping and dried; by this treatment the fabric is rendered mothproof. (3) A Woolen fabric is treated as described in Example 1 with the sulfonated condensation product from 2.4-dichlorophenol and 2.6-dichlorobenzyl chloride in such a manner that after drying there remains 3 per cent on the fabric, which by this treatment is rendered mothproof. (4) A woolen fabric is treated as described in example 1 using the sulfonated condensation product from beta-naphthol and dichlorobenzyl-omega-sulfonic acid. This condensation product is obtained by adding cholorosulfonic acid drop by drop to a mixture of beta-naphthol with double the molecular quantity of dichlorobenzyl-omega-sulfonic acid or dich'orobenzyl-alcohol in concentrated sulfuric acid. (5) Beta-naphthol is condensed with triple the molecular quantity of trichlorobenzylchloride or with another ester or ether of trichlorobenzylalcohol in concentrated sulfuric acid with the addition of chlorosulfonic acid. The naphthol takes up more than one molecular proportion of the trichlorobenzyl compound and is sulfonated simultaneously. A woolen fabric is rendered permanently mothproof by applying thereto 2 per cent of this compound.

INSECT REPELLENT. 1,911,551 (May 30, 1933; appl. July 10, 1929). Clarence R. Cleveland, Homewood, Ill.—Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.—An insect repellent comprises an alkyl ester of salicylic acid, said alky group containing at least four carbon atoms. Examples are: (1) Mosquito repellent cream: white mineral oil about 200 sec. Saybolt viscosity at 100° F., 16 oz.; white beeswax, 4 oz.; spermacetti, 1 oz.; distilled water, 8 oz.; borax, 30 gr.; butyl salicylate, 1.5 oz. The above ingredients are thoroughly emulsified to form a cosmetic cream in the manner well known to the art, in which form the material may be easily applied to the skin. (2) Mosquito repellent liquid: white neutral oil, 95 per cent; hexyl salicylate, 5 per cent. The hexyl salicylate is dissolved in the oil, the resultant liquid being suitable for an insect repellent. It will, of course, be understood that other substantially non-volatile esters of salicylic acid, such as butyl salicylate, or cinnamyl salicylate may replace hexyl salicylate in the latter example; and the proportion of the ester may be varied depending on the activity of the particular ester used and the insect repelling strength desired in the preparation. Thus there may be used as little as 1 per cent by weight of hexyl salicylate in white neutral oil where only a slight repelling effect is sought, or there may be used 15 per cent where there is desired a preparation which will give protection for a long period of time. Furthermore, although it is preferred to use mineral oils, other oils such as vegetable oil may be substituted.

SPRAYER. 1,911,603 (May 30, 1933; appl. Aug. 20, 1931). Adam A. Breuer, Chicago, Ill.—A sprayer for fly sprays and other insecticides is described.

DEODORIZING AND INSECTICIDE ATTACHMENT FOR VACUUM CLEANERS. 1,911,669 (May 30, 1933; appl. Nov. 24, 1931). Edward H. Berndsen and John L. Kelly, St. Louis, Mo.—A deodorizing and insecticide attachment for vacuum cleaners is described.

FUMIGATOR. 1,911,871 (May 30, 1933; appl. Dec. 19, 1931). Theodore A. Andersen, Fort Wayne, Ind.—This invention is concerned with means for disseminating into the air vapors of various natures, such as perfumes, deodorizers or fumigating compounds.

POWDER SPRAYING DEVICE. 1,911,972 (May 30, 1933; appl. June 25, 1932). William H. Rose, Jersey City, N. J.—A powder spraying device is described.

METHOD OF FUMIGATION. 1,912,141 (May 30, 1933; appl. Dec. 7, 1921). Jesse P. Hubbell, New Rochelle, N. Y.—The patentee claims the method of fumigating which consists in exposing dry calcium cyanide to the action of an atmosphere having sufficient humidity to decompose said cyanide and thereby liberate hydrocyanic acid gas at a rate effective to secure the desired fumigation effect.

MOTH KILLER RECEPTACLE. 1,912,694 (June 6, 1933; appl. Jan. 25, 1932). Bernard S. Donovan, Chicago, Ill.—This invention relates to improvements in moth protective receptacles, such as moth-proof chests and bags. The device is equipped with a can of mothkilling chemicals.

SULPHURIC ESTERS OF HALOGENATEDD FATTY ACIDS. 1,912,814 (June 6, 1933; appl. Aug. 30, 1928). Walter T. Winckler, Chicago, Ill.—Von Winkler Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—A method of manufacturing a pharmaceutical composition consists of treating a vegetable oil with sufficient iodine to completely iodize part of the unsaturated fatty acid thereof, treating the iodized fatty acid with sulphuric acid, and neutralizing this compound with an alkali metal compound to form a salt, dissolving the alkali metal salt in alcohol, centrifuging the alcohol solution off to separate the same from impurities and concentrating the solution by the distillation of the alcohol therefrom. The resulting compound is highly disinfectant and its geremicidal properties render it well suited for treatment of germ diseases, boils, goiter, skin diseases and infections.

VAPORIZER. 1,913,059 (June 6, 1933; appl. June 2, 1928; Renewed Oct. 29, 1932). Joseph Robinson, New York, N. Y.—This invention relates to improvements in vaporizers of the individual hand type, heated non-electrically, for the treatment of head colds and other head afflictions by generating vapors of any desired medicinal compound and applying them, by inhalation, while hot.

MOTH EXTERMINATOR. 1,913,571 (June 13, 1933; appl. May 18, 1932). Herman L. Strongsen, New York, N. Y.—One of the ob-

(*Turn to Page 99*)

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The quality of every Reilly Coal Tar product is checked and tested at every stage. The Reilly trademark is a pledge of highest quality.

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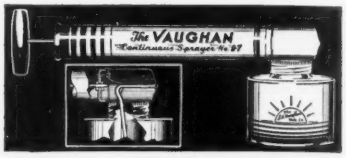
The NEW VAUGHAN
CONTINUOUS SPRAYER



(Patents Pending)

Sells Insecticide!

This new type Vaughan continuous sprayer was adopted last season by several large insecticide manufacturers—and helped boost their sales to new records. It can do the same for you next season. With its large volume, finely atomized spray, it will give your product greater efficiency. And because of its exceptional quality, fine appearance, and easy operation, your customers will prefer it to any other. *Here's why*:

ONE PIECE BRASS HEAD AND NOZZLE—Valve and liquid tube also of brass. These vital parts cannot rust, assuring satisfactory service.

NOZZLE IS NOT ADJUSTABLE—Nothing to confuse the user.

CONTINUOUS SPRAY—Assures adequate volume and greater efficiency.

REMOVABLE LIQUID TUBE—Easy to clean if ever necessary.

EXTRA HEAVY CONSTRUCTION—Prime tin of 107 pound weight.

FULL PINT DETACHABLE CONTAINER—Screws to the pump. Extra caps for the container can be supplied so that the insecticide can be packed in the sprayer cans, thereby saving the cost of one extra can on a combination sale.

SPECIAL LITHOGRAPHING—Sprayers and containers can be supplied in any special lithographed design.

Write for Prices and Complete Information

J. A. Vaughan Mfg. Co.
34 N. Madison Street Tulsa, Oklahoma

Reports on Pyrethrum Studies

Oxidation was described as the principal cause of loss of toxicity of pyrethrum insecticidal dusts in a recent report by Dr. F. Tattersfield on work done at the British Rothamsted Experimental Station. Dr. Tattersfield reports that this loss can be retarded in pyrethrum-talc dusts by the addition of antioxidants; although these have but little effect in pyrethrum extracts. Pyrocatechol, resourcinol, hydroquinone, and pyrogallol gave material protection. Tannic acid was not quite so effective. Phenol and phloroglucinol were not effective. The effect of light on pyrethrum powder and dusts is being studied at Rothamsted. One purpose is to discover whether the fading of the yellow pigment removes some of the protection to the toxicity.

——o——

A new federal specification for stove polish has been adopted by the Federal Specifications Board, Washington, which will become mandatory February 1, 1934. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at five cents each.

——o——

John S. Conroe, who has been with Struthers-Wells Co., Warren, Pa., and who recently completed installation of a pyrethrum extraction plant for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, has joined Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, being connected with the process equipment department.

——o——

The Plastics Department of the General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass., has issued a 36-page booklet describing various uses for their plastic being marketed under the trade name *Textolite*.

——o——

Container Corp. of America reports net income of $290,958 for the third quarter, comparing with net loss of $49,309 in the second quarter and net loss of $388,980 in the third quarter of last year.

——o——

The annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association is to be held at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, April 16-19, 1934.

——o——

Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, has issued its price list and catalog for November and December, 1933.

——o——

The NRA retail code, recently signed by President Roosevelt, has been attacked by Drug Institute of America on the grounds that it has been emasculated of the practical provisions which would have enabled retail druggists to pay the added cost of operation under the NRA. It is further charged that it gives them no protection against excessive price-cutting. It is claimed that the code's remedy for "loss leader baiting" cannot be made effective. The Institute represents a membership of some 27,000 retail druggists throughout the country.

Discuss "Tugwell" Bills at Drug Meeting

Members of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade met at the Chemists' Club, October 31, to hear Frank A. Blair, president of the Proprietary Association, speak on the "Tugwell" bill to revise the Federal food and drugs law. Mr. Blair condemned the new legislation, asserting that the existing food and drugs laws are in no need of amplification or change. He voiced serious objection to the unprecedented power which must be granted to government officials under the proposed legislation.

A short business session was held following dinner, the occasion being the election of officers for the coming year. The following were elected: Chairman, Samuel W. Fraser, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. vice-chairman, Herman G. Weicker, Dodge & Olcott Co.; treasurer, S. Barksdale Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co.; secretary, Ray C. Schlotterer; executive committee; Gustave Bayer, Merck & Co.; James Chilcott, Maltine Co.; N. S. Dahl, John T. Stanley & Co.; J. F. Hayes, Eli Lilly & Co.; Joseph A. Huisking, Charles L. Huisking & Co.; Warner James, Towns & James; David L. Kaltman, D. Kaltman & Co.; Paul Muller, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.; John Powell, John Powell & Co.; John J. Reiner, Lehn & Fink Products Co.; A. A. Teeter, Charles Pfizer & Co.; A. A. Wasserschied, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; representative of section as director in the board, George Simon, Heyden Chemical Corporation. At the suggestion of the nominating committee an advisory council was created, which consists of the latest five former chairmen.

——o——

Light bulb odorizers are being sold by Cando Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., under the name of "Fumettes." Disks of specially treated asbestos, impregnated with fragrant odors, are placed over lighted electric light bulbs, the heat releasing the odor.

——o——

Herbert I. Slifer has been made sales manager of Dill Co., Norristown, Pa., and has been transferred to Norristown. He had previously been in charge of the New York office.

——o——

Paul M. Wagner, Dallas, Texas, agent for Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., John Powell & Co. and Interstate Color Co., has recently changed his address from 5207 Monticello Avenue to 715 Praetorian Building.

——o——

T. Shriver & Company, Harrison, N. J., manufacturers of filter presses, have appointed The Merrill Company, No. 343 Sansome Street, San Francisco, as their sales representatives in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast areas.

——o——

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York, have been appointed American agents for Schmoller & Bompard, Grasse, France, essential oils.

TRADE BUILDERS :-

PINE OIL DISINFECTANT

Hygienic Laboratory Method. Phenol coefficient approximately 4. Contains 70% pure steam distilled pine oil. Also lower priced grades.

COAL TAR DISINFECTANTS

Various grades with guaranteed analysis. All make beautiful milky white emulsions.

INSECTICIDES

Quick acting and positive materials for every purpose.

SEND FOR SAMPLES, PRICES, ETC., AND A COPY OF OUR NEW BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL INFORMATION

THE CHEMICAL SUPPLY COMPANY

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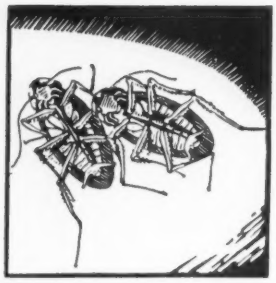
"SERVING EXCLUSIVELY THE JOBBING TRADE SINCE 1898"

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART



The Effective Insecticide

Quick — Positive — Safe

The average user of insecticides demands two things —quick action and certain death. Insect annoyance must be stopped promptly and permanently.

LETHANE 384

acts with surprising speed and with absolute certainty. It will pay you to use Lethane 384 as the active component of your insecticide.

Röhm & Haas Co., Inc.

222 West Washington Square

Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Make Reservations Now!

The Committee for the 20th annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers urges all who plan to attend the convention in New York, Dec. 11-13, to make their reservations at the Hotel New Yorker *now*. In writing for room reservations, be sure and mention the convention in order to secure the special rates. Many members will arrive in New York early on Sunday, Dec. 10, and there will be a number of informal and unplanned group gatherings on that day. Plan to get in on Sunday!

A special convention number of *Soap* will be issued for the 20th anniversary meeting. This issue will be brought out on Dec. 12 and will be distributed at the meeting.

Opportunities for Export

The following opportunities for export of American soaps and allied products have come to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. American manufacturers can secure the full details of the inquiries by communicating with the Bureau, care of the Department of Commerce. Be sure to mention the number of Foreign Trade Opportunity in writing.

6012	Toilet soaps	India	Purchase or agency
6041	Insecticides	Palestine	Purchase
6046	Insecticides (tree-banding products)	England	Purchase or agency
6192	Toilet soaps	Venezuela	Agency
6213	Toilet and medicinal soaps	Sumatra	Purchase or agency
5655	Laundry and toilet soaps	Puerto Rico	Agency or purchase
5754	Brass and metal polishes	Sumatra	Agency or purchase

—o—

A new dry base for metal polish has been developed by E. E. Oppenheimer & Co., Newark, N. J. The manufacturers state that it is only necessary to add water to the base to obtain a polish suitable for use on all types of metals, indicating substantial saving in packaging, freight, etc., as elements in its favor. They suggest a mixture of 3½ pounds of the dry base to each gallon of water and indicate that jobbers may either remarket the product as a base or as a finished metal polish under their own labels.

—o—

The sale of household insecticides of any kind by retail stores in the City of Cleveland was banned by a proposed ordinance recently considered in that city. The law as designed to prevent the free sale of poisons used for insecticides, but was so worded that it would have restricted all insecticides, including ordinary fly sprays. As a result of the efforts of several manufacturers, the wording of the law was changed to omit liquid household sprays. The ordinance is No. 100,369. It is reported that similar laws are pending in Columbus and Detroit.

INFLATION

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PYRETHRUM PRICES

IF only half as much gold is contained in an inflated dollar, naturally it will be correspondingly undervalued in terms of commodities. Similarly, if low grade or adulterated Pyrethrum is offered, possessing a much lower toxic strength than first quality products, it can be sold at substantially lower prices than the best grades must bring.

The growing reputation of W. Benkert & Co. will continue to be based on our ability to supply a high-kill Pyrethrum. We offer:

BENKERT'S PYRETHRUM

Ground Powder

Concentrate No. 15

Derris Red Squills

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Mr. R. M. Stevenson,
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SPECIALTY SOAPS

LIQUID SOAP BASE

Coco Oil—60%—Natural, Opal, Green

LIQUID SOAPS

Coconut ..... 10% to 45%
Olive Oil .... 10% to 30%
Colored and Perfumed

SCRUBBING SOAPS

Pine, Sassafrass, Plain

LIQUID SHAMPOOS

Coconut Oil .. 30% to 45%
Olive Oil 30%
Castile 30%

POWDERED and GRANULATED SOAPS

Castile, U. S. P.
Coco Castile 50-50
Pure Coconut

SOFT POTASH SOAPS

Light and Dark
U. S. P. 9th and 10th

PHONE CUMBERLAND 6-2800

KRANICH SOAP CO.

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HOOKER 'PARADI'

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Hooker Paradichlorbenzene is specially prepared for use in the manufacture of moth preventives and deodorants and is offered in six standard crystal sizes.

Ready for immediate shipment in 200 and 100 pound barrels and 50 and 25 pound kegs.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

Caustic Soda
Liquid Chlorine
Bleaching Powder
Muriatic Acid
Monochlorbenzene
Ortho-dichlorbenzene
Para-dichlorbenzene
Trichlorbenzene
Tetrachlorbenzine
Hexachlorbenzene
Sodium Benzoate
Ammonium Benzoate
Benzoic Acid
Benzoic Anhydride
Benzoyl Chloride
Para-nitrobenzoyl Chloride
Benzyl Chloride
Benzyl Alcohol
Benzotrichloride
Chlortoluene
Aluminum Chloride
Antimony Trichloride
Arsenic Trichloride
Tin Tetrachloride
Ferric Chloride
Ferrous Chloride
Sulfur Monochloride
Sulfur Dichloride
Sulfuryl Chloride
Thionyl Chloride
Acetyl Chloride
Propionyl Chloride
Alpha-Chlornaphthalene
Special Salt
Hydrogen

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HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

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Plant—Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Sales Office—60 E. 42nd St., New York

Western
Plant—Tacoma, Washington
Sales Office—Tacoma, Washington

1527

Struthers-Wells Co., Warren, Pa., is announcing a new line of light-weight, multi-service tanks made of stainless steel. They are made in several types and capacities range from three to one hundred gallons.

—o—

A revenue law affecting imports of toilet preparations, including toilet soap, into the province of Tucuman, Argentine, has recently been adopted by local authorities.

—o—

3rd Quarter Oil and Fat Data

The U. S. Bureau of the Census announces that factory production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oils and derivatives) during the three-month period ended September 30, 1933, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 547,513,830 pounds; fish oils, 39,796,528 pounds; animal fats, 579,048,766 pounds; and greases, 88,528,580 pounds—a total of 1,254,887,704 pounds. Data on a number of specific items for the three month period is included in the following table:

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF FATS AND OILS

Kind	3rd Quarter Production (Pounds)	Factory and Warehouse Stocks Sept. 30, 1933 (Pounds)
Cottonseed, crude	282,076,801	119,580,165
Coconut, or copra, crude	96,525,697	132,529,537
Coconut, or copra, refined	79,930,726	16,399,887
Corn, crude	29,860,456	15,626,641
Soybean, crude	3,321,816	8,120,014
Olive, inedible	.....	3,041,845
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	11,248,373
Palm-kernel, crude	.....	4,696,492
Linseed	113,412,535	99,631,578
Palm	.....	92,196,139
Tallow, inedible	142,454,184	232,305,652
White grease	19,837,153	13,572,066
Yellow grease	18,916,689	16,176,505
Brown grease	13,590,665	14,121,322
Garbage or house grease	13,713,054	11,275,711
Hydrogenated oils	129,128,871	19,297,324
Stearin, vegetable	7,712,838	2,529,879
Stearin, animal, edible	8,429,774	3,812,513
Stearin, animal inedible	3,935,916	3,280,477
Oleo oil	20,129,824	9,873,253
Lard oil	7,105,488	3,497,605
Tallow oil	1,229,977	1,750,343
Fatty acids	31,242,887	12,534,307
Fatty acids, distilled	11,262,563	2,250,278
Red oil	10,255,146	11,498,726
Stearic acid	7,845,685	7,734,790
Glycerin, crude 80% basis	36,608,236	12,279,583
Glycerin, dynamite	15,259,627	15,114,534
Glycerin, chemically pure	14,670,193	7,878,683
Cottonseed foots, 50% basis	34,845,272	59,492,032
Cottonseed foots, distilled	22,911,352	8,026,278
Other vegetable oil foots	16,623,227	5,790,541
Other vegetable oil foots, distilled	289,599	85,367
Acidulated soap stock	12,395,524	13,819,026
Miscellaneous soap stock	512,359	316,262

—o—

New Insecticide, etc., Patents

(*From Page* 93)

jects of the invention lies in the provision of a ball type moth exterminator, the same comprising a base portion containing a solidified chemical and a detachable apertured cover and an electric heating element disposed within the container in a manner to liquefy the chemical, whereupon a vapor fatal to moths escapes from the apertures.

MEANS AND METHOD OF NEUTRALIZING INSECT AND PLANT POI-

LOWELL ELECTRIC INSECTICIDE SPRAYER

Completely Exterminates

Roaches, Moths, Ants and Other Insect Pests!

No. 300 ELECTRIC SPRAYER

A proven outstanding development in electric sprayer design. It will handle any liquid insecticide, disinfectant or exterminating liquid. It will serve the exterminator and the manufacturer of insecticide as no other electrically operated outfit.

Equipped with combination angle and parallel spray head. Time switch adjustable from one to thirty minutes. Can be set for desired period of time. Shuts off automatically. The LOWELL ELECTRIC SPRAYER gives a very fine, penetrating DRY spray. 1/10th Horsepower Universal Motor for either A. C. or D. C. current.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

LOWELL

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

LOWELL MICHIGAN

- *LABEL CLAIMS?*
- *COMPOSITION?*
- *CAN IT BE IMPROVED?*
- *DOES IT COMPLY WITH SPECIFICATIONS?*

"NEW DEAL" competition will place these questions in the center of the stage.

For Example:—The Disinfectant Code under the NRA, is expected to require a Phenol Coefficient statement on labels.

We have been answering these questions for over twenty five years.

PEASE LABORATORIES, INC.
Chemists, Bacteriologists and Sanitarians
39 WEST 38TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOAP BASE

1. Made from highest grade specially treated materials.
2. High soap content.
3. Readily soluble.
4. Reaction neutral.
5. Maximum lather.
6. Supplied in natural, opal, wine and other desired colors—scented or unscented.

DISINFECTANTS

SOLUBLE AND EMULSION TYPES
CO-EFFICIENTS 2 TO 60

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sons. 1,913,631 (June 13, 1933; appl. Sept. 13, 1929). George DeW. Graves, Wilmington, Del.—An emollient for insect stings and plant poisons comprises an ethanolamine. Examples are: 1. A 25 per cent aqueous solution of triethanolamine. 2. A 25 per cent solution of cyclohexylamine in ethyl alcohol. 3. Two parts by weight of oleic acid mixed with one part by weight of triethanolamine. 4. One part of stearic acid with one part of triethanolamine. 5. One part of stearic acid with two parts of triethanolamine and one part of zinc oxide. 6. One part of stearic acid with one part of cyclohexylamine.

Fluid Pressure Spraying Apparatus. 1,915,124 (June 20, 1933; appl. Mar. 12, 1932). William Ernst, Kansas City, Kan.—A compressed air insecticide sprayer is described.

Fluosilicate of Organic Heterocyclic Bases and Process of Making It. 1,915,334 (June 27, 1933; appl. Oct. 16, 1930). Paul L. Salzberg and Euclid W. Bousquet, Wilmington, Del.—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—The patentees claim a fluosilicate of an organic heterocyclic base containing at least one nitrogen atom as a member of the heterocyclic ring. Examples are the fluosilicates of pyridine, piperidine, quinoline, p-phenylethylaminothiazole and nicotine. The compounds and compositions containing them are useful as wood preservatives, disinfectants, and antiseptics.

Apparatus for Spreading Fly-Killing Liquids on a Carrier. 1,915,583 (June 27, 1933; appl. Nov. 22, 1927; in Sweden, Nov. 27, 1926). Oskar Svensson, Daglosen, Sweden.—This apparatus spreads a lubricating oil in which pyrethrum extract is dissolved upon a strip of paper by means of a wick.

Insecticide. 1,915,662 (June 27, 1933; appl. July 3, 1929). Charles B. Gnadinger, Minneapolis, Minn.—A method for preparing a concentrated insecticidal solution consists in extracting pyrethrum flowers with ethylene dichloride, distilling the extract to obtain an oleo resin, and treating the oleo resin with a mineral oil. This product can be made in large quantities in the following manner: Three thousand pounds of ground pyrethrum flowers are percolated or extracted with sufficient ethylene di-chloride to remove substantially all of the active material. For extracting the above amount of pyrethrum flowers, about two thousand gallons of ethylene dichloride are used. After extracting, the ethylene dichloride solution is distilled off, either under atmospheric pressure, or in vacuo, to obtain an oleo resin. With the amounts mentioned, the yield is approximately two hundred twenty-five pounds of oleo resin. This oleo resin is then treated with seventy-five to one hundred fifty gallons of kerosene or other mineral oil in a suitable mixer, resulting in a concentrated solution of the active principle which contains the toxic material from twenty to forty pounds of flowers in each gallon. This highly concentrated solution is then filtered and is thereafter ready for shipment. The buyer or manufacturer dilutes the solution of active material with nineteen to thirty-nine parts of kerosene or other mineral oil, to obtain a household insecticide having in each gallon the active principle from one pound of pyrethrum.

Mothproofing. 1,915,922 (June 27, 1933; appl. Mar. 2, 1931). Ludwig J. Christmann, Jersey City, and David W. Jayne, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.—American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y.—The patentees claim the process of mothproofing material which comprises treating it with a composition containing a fatty acid salt of a substance having the following general formula

$$RNH - C(=NH) - NHR'$$

where R and R′ are aryl groups. As an example of this invention there are taken 6 parts of xylyl guanidine made from commercial mixed xylidines, 4.7 parts of oleoic acid, mix these together and stir into 250 parts of petroleum naphtha. This solution is then used for the impregnation of wool cloth in a proportion of about 1 pound of solution to 20 pounds to 40 pounds of wool. The naptha is allowed to evaporate. The resulting cloth is thus protected against the ravages of the insects. Other guanidines may be used instead of xylyl guanidines, for example, diphenyl guanidine, di-ortho-tolyl guanidine, di-para-tolyl guanidine, di-benzyl guanidine, di-p-dimethyl anilino guanidine, alpha-methyl-alpha, gamma-diphenyl guanidine, di-alpha-naphthyl guanidine and asymmetrical diphenyl guanidine, or mixtures thereof. These compounds are easily obtained, are non-volatile, stable to asmospheric conditions and are without toxic action to human beings when so used.

Deodorant Holder. 1,916,357 (July 4, 1933; appl. May 15,

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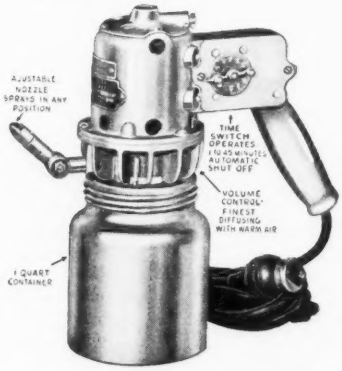
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1931). Henry J. Brownstein, Chicago, Ill.—A novel deodorant holder for use in urinals is described.

FLY DESTROYER. 1,916,982 (July 4, 1933; appl. Jan. 25, 1932). Margaret Jones, Milwaukee, Wis.—This device houses an absorbent pad kept moist with a solution of sugar and fly poison such as arsenic.

FLUOSILICATES OF ORGANIC ALIPHANTIC BASES. 1,917,463 (July 11, 1933; Appl. Oct. 16, 1930). Paul L. Salzberg and Euclid W. Bousquet, Wilmington, Del.—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—The patentees claim a fluosilicate of an organic aliphatic base. Examples are n-butylamine fluosilicate, di-n-butylamine fluosilicate, tr-n-butylamine fluosilicate, benzylamine fluosilicate, triethanolamine fluosilicate, beta-aminoethyl-analine fluosilicate and ethylene diamine fluosilicate. These compounds and compositions containing them are useful as wool-preservatives, disinfectants, and antiseptics.

INSECTICIDE. 1,917,754 (July 11, 1933; appl. Aug. 23, 1929). Elmer R. De Ong, Berkeley, Calif.—Shell Development Co., San Francisco, Calif.—A new insecticidal and/or insect-repelling composition of matter contains as its active ingredient a substantial quantity of Edeleanu extract. "Edeleanu-extract" is the extract resulting from the "Edeleanu process," the extracting of kerosene or other petroleum distillates with liquid sulfur dioxide to obtain a kerosene, or burning oil consisting nearly exclusively of paraffin and naphthene hyrocarbons, which will not smoke or soot on burning. The "Edeleanu process" is fully described in U. S. Patent 911,553 to Lazar Edeleanu, which also defines the "extract" as herein mentioned. Paraffiin and naphthene hydrocarbons are not soluble in liquid sulfur dioxide at around minus 10° C. while most other components of the distillate are soluble at such temperatures. The distillate is cooled usually below O° C., but not colder than minus 10° and mixed with the liquid sulfur dioxide in around equal proportions by weight, the exact proportions depending on the nature of the oil undergoing treatment; on standing a clear separation takes place between purified distillate and liquid sulfur dioxide, the latter containing the dissolved impurities; after removal of the purified distillate most of the sulfur dioxide is distilled off from the extract, comprising such impurities and used again; the extract, substantially sulfur dioxide free, is removed to storage; it has, at present, little commercial value. The treatment is usually applied to oils of the kerosene fraction, but lighter and heavier oils, distillates and residues from petroleum may be similarly treated with liquid sulfur dioxide, and such extracts will have similar properties as insecticides. It has been used with great success to combat such forms of insect life as the pupae of flies, moths, beetles, Argentine ants, fruitflies, insect-like animals and worms; particularly where these are found in soil, not planted with useful plants, also where plants are dying or where they have to be killed. One instance of its use is against the artichoke borer, which remains on the soil in the tops that have been cut off and will be plowed under; if the borers are not killed before the tops are buried, they will remain in the field and show up again in the following season. The toxicity of this liquid-sulfur dioxide extract can be increased and its effect on insects strengthened considerably by oxidation. Preferably, the extract is oxidized by spraying it in a fine mist through air, but other methods well known in the art may also be used, as for instance, the blowing of air through the liquid. This oxidized extract is applied to the insects or soil in the same manner as mentioned above. It has also been found that in concentration too low to be toxic, this extract acts as a repellant, and can be effectively used as such in cases where it is sufficient protection for the plants, if the insects are kept away, without killing them. This repelling action is probably the effect of its odor. The repellant action is independent from the toxic action; substances which are toxic, might not be repellants, and repellants are not always toxic in higher concentrations. When using the extract as a repellant, the concentration will have to vary according to the kind of insects, of plants, the season, etc.; in general the concentration will be much lower than when using the extract as insecticide. Generally 25 per cent of the extract in water will be sufficient. It can be applied as a repellant either with liquid sprays, or together with dust applications.

MOTH-PROOF MOHAIR. 1,918,849 (July 18, 1933; appl. Mar. 20, 1931). Lourie W. Larson, Chicago, Ill.—The patentee claims a moth-proof mohair fabric having an unwoven backing composed of a thin flexible sheet of cotton fibers matted together and coextensive with the fabric.

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SPRAYING DEVICE. 1,919,153 (July 18, 1933; appl. July 26, 1929). William H. Andrews, Cleveland, Ohio, Irene E. Andrews. —A device for spraying paints, lacquers or other liquids, finely divided solid particles such as insect powders, etc., is described.

DISINFECTANT. 1,919,298 (July 25, 1933; appl. May 13, 1930; in Germany, May 15, 1929). Rudolf Lehmann, Uerdingen-on-the-Rhine, Franz Heckmanns and Karl Dobmaier, Leverkusen-on-the-Rhine and Jakob Willems, Crefeld, Germany.—Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.—The patentees claim as a new disinfectant a concentrated aqueous solution prepared from one molecular proportion of an alkali-metal salt of trichlorphenol and two molecular proportions of monethanolamine. For example, 50 parts by weight of trichlorphenol and 50 parts by weight of aminoisopropylalcohol are homogenized by melting together. This mixture is miscible with water in any proportion. For instance solutions of from 0.1 to 0.2 per cent strength are suitable for preserving or disinfecting technical products, such as glue, gelatine, sizing materials, starch paste, wood and the like. These aqueous solutions may also be used as disinfectants against bacteria and the like.

ELIMINATION OF INSECT INFESTATION. 1,920,026 (July 25, 1933; appl. Nov. 25, 1929). Nathaniel Tischler, Bristol, Penn.—Rohm & Haas Co., Del.—An insecticide and fumigant comprises a mixture of tertiary butyl alcohol and carbon tetrachloride in such amounts as to be non-inflammable at ordinary temperatures. Tertiary butyl alcohol possesses to a considerable extent many of the virtues outlined for an ideal fumigant. Tertiary butyl alcohol can be dispersed in a closed space in a concentration of 0.08 grams per liter (0.08 grams per liter = 5 lbs. per 1,000 cu. ft.) for 16 hrs. without killing the white rat, such as is commonly used as a test animal. Tertiary butyl alcohol produces no serious ill effects upon the person applying it as a fumigant even though he exposes himself freely to the vapors during the fumigation operation. Only carbon disulphide (whose highly objectionable features have been noted) of all the commercially recommended fumigants, shows a higher degree and a faster rate of penetration, through such materials as grain, then tertiary butyl alcohol. Tertiary butyl alcohol, at the rate of five pounds per thousand cubic feet, penetrated a bin of wheat to a depth of two feet in twenty-four hours, killing 100 per cent of the insects to a depth of one and one-half feet, and killing or seriously affecting those insects between one and one-half and two feet in twenty-four hours. At the rate of ten pounds per thousand cubic feet, tertiary butyl alcohol killed all insects to a depth of five feet in forty-five hours. The degree of penetration may be increased and inflammability may be further decreased by simultaneous introduction of carbon dioxide. The insecticidal effects of tertiary butyl alcohol upon insects directly exposed to its vapor were noted at the rate of one-half pound per thousand cubic feet. The volatility of tertiary butyl alcohol is high since it boils at 84° C. Tertiary butyl alcohol does not corrode metals at ordinary temperatures. Tertiary butyl alcohol does not affect the germination power of seeds. Tertiary butyl alcohol can be made available readily in any quantity and is obtained from raw materials which are sufficiently abundant to assure that its cost will not be prohibitive. The fire hazard attending its use is low and may be further decreased by the introduction or joint application of some non-inflammable material such as, for example, carbon tetrachloride. Applied in concentrations of 0.08 grams per liter of room capacity, tertiary butyl alcohol vapors do not propagate a flame at 120° F. when mixed with air. In higher concentrations, for example, 0.2 grams per liter, it will propagate a flame at this temperature if mixed with air but the addition of an equal proportion of carbon tetrachloride prevents this flash. In place of carbon tetrachloride, other chlorinated hydrocarbons or other fire preventing agents may be employed but, on account of its cheapness and ready volatility, it is preferred to use carbon tetrachloride. In addition to its value as a fumigant in its own right, tertiary butyl alcohol is a valuable solvent for other insecticides and insecticidal fumigants; thus ethylene dichloride, which has been reported to be an effective fumigant, is freely miscible with tertiary butyl alcohol; and this solution is easily kept at temperatures at high as 85° F. Methyl monochloroacetate dissolves readily in tertiary butyl alcohol and the resulting solution possesses desirable insecticidal properties. Similarly ethylene oxide may be dissolved in tertiary butyl alcohol and may thus be applied in the form of a liquid with the use of no special apparatus.

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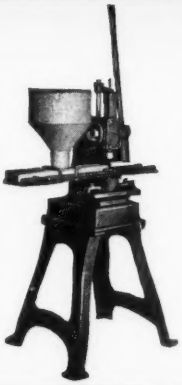

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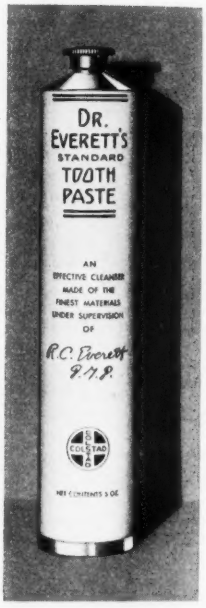

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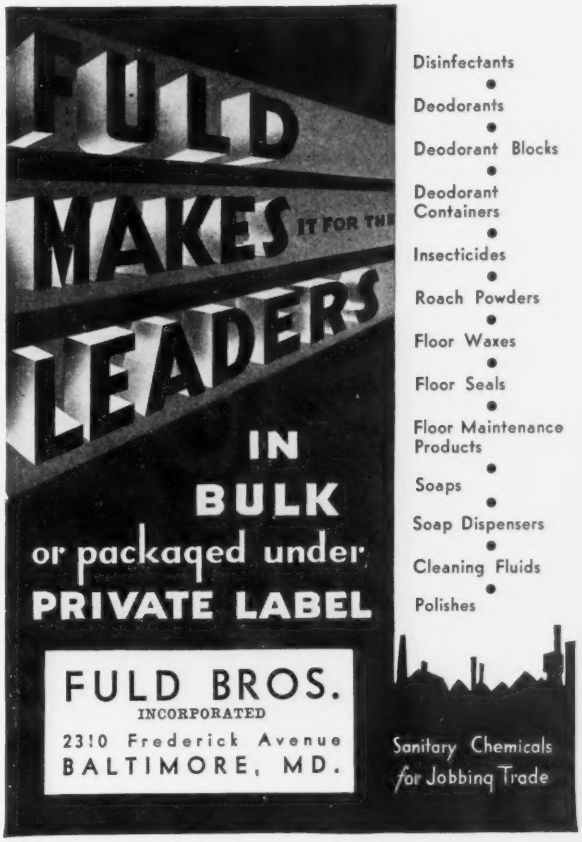

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Superintendent: Wanted to take charge of small middle western plant. Must be experienced soap maker and qualified to analyze all materials and finished products. Give details as to training, experience, personal qualifications and salary expected. Address Box 267, care *Soap*.

Miscellaneous

Janitor Supply Jobber-Dealer desires connection for high grade sweeping compound, also other necessities and specialties for building maintenance and sanitation. Address Box 277, care *Soap*.

Wanted: Going organization or moderate capital to manufacture and merchandise superior line of toilet articles, germ killing soap, etc. Opportunity to secure line of merchandise with unusual selling features. Address Box 266, care *Soap*.

For Sale: 4 Battery Paint Mills, with detachable clutches (Waterville Mfg. Co.); Day Dough Mixer; 100 Wooden Soap Racks, 17 x 36; Soap Cutting Table (Houchin) with cutting frames; 6 removable steel soap frames, 1,200 lbs.; Hand Slabber (steel); Foot Press with assorted dies for soap pressing, in excellent condition. Reasonable. Address Box 260, care *Soap*.

Patents and Trade Marks: Patent and profit by your inventions. Register your trade marks and protect your most valuable assets. Expert personal service. Address Lester L. Sargent, Registered Patent Attorney, 1115 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ZIP-ON

LIQUID FLOOR WAX

No Rubbing *No Polishing*

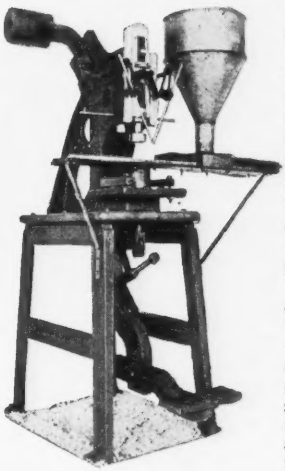
Here's a tip—

Jobbers who originally considered ZIP-ON "just another item" now tell us ZIP-ON is one of the fastest selling numbers in their line,—and one of the most profitable.

ASK US WHY
SAMPLE ON REQUEST

Shawmut Specialty Co.
89 Bickford St. **Boston, Mass.**

Machine-Made
DEODORANT
CAKES and BLOCKS
are big sellers!



Make your deodorant and moth cakes with this heavy pressure foot press by the cold process and save money while you are increasing sales. A smooth, even cake will sell better because of its improved appearance and will cost less to make because this press not only cuts labor but saves 5% of your raw material. Why not let us make some sample cakes with your own para, naphthalene, etc., and submit complete information regarding cost and manufacturing process?

HOUCHIN MACHY. CO., INC.
HAWTHORNE, N. J.

found money

If *you* are not using Vioflor you are throwing away 40% to 70% of your cost for perfuming insecticides, naphthas, polishes, inks, para-blocks, etc . . . .

Without changing the odor effect now in your product!

It takes but a few minutes to demonstrate this.

Allow us to submit samples and further details.

Manufactured by **CREPIN & DOUMIN, Ltd., London, England**

Sold in the United States and Canada by

JOHN POWELL & CO., Inc.
114 East 32nd Street :: :: New York, N. Y.

F. & S.

Quality Colors *for* TOILET SOAPS LIQUID SOAPS

TOILET PREPARATIONS

Long experience enables us to produce colors for all types of soaps.

If you have a shade you want matched send us a sample. We have complete facili ties for matching.

Liquid soap colors a specialty—send for samples of F. & S. greens and ambers.

FEZANDIE & SPERRLE, Inc.
205 FULTON STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Import—Manufacture—Export

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE

Preferred for their colorless crystals, uniform size and sparkling appearance. Prompt deliveries made from convenient distributing points. Packed in 325-pound paper-lined barrels and paper-lined kegs. Also in bags.

BOWKER
CHEMICAL COMPANY
420 Lexington Ave., New York

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1933, of Soap, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1933.

State of New York, County of New York.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Grant A. Dorland, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Soap and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, MacNair-Dorland Company, Inc., 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; Editor, Ira P. MacNair, 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; Managing Editor, None; Business Manager, Grant A. Dorland, 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

MacNair-Dorland Co., Inc., 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; Ira P. MacNair, 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; Grant A. Dorland, 136 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security nolders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security nolder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stocks, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

GRANT A. DORLAND,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1932.
Elfrida M. Christensen, Notary Public, Richmond County. Certif. filed in N. Y. County. N. Y. County No. 1038. Reg. No. 4-C-637. Commission expires March 30th, 1934.

BARGAINS
Rebuilt Soap Machinery

1—Jones Automatic Soap Press.
1—Proctor Soap Chip Dryer, complete.
3—4, 8 and 10 in. H. A. Plodders.
2—Tube Fillers, motor driven.
2—Tube Closers and Clippers.
1—5 Roller Steel Mill.
1—Ralston Power Soap Press.
2—Broughton Mixers.
6—1200 lb. Frames.
2—Houchin-Aiken Foot Presses.
1—Houchin Amalgamator.
3—Dopp and Houchin Vertical Crutchers.
1—1500 lb. Horizontal Crutcher.
2—Soap Powder Grinders.

Cutting Tables, Slabbers, Kettles, Pumps, Tanks, Filter Presses, Wrapping Machines, Tube Fillers, Closers, Crimpers, Dry Powder Mixers, etc.

Send for Complete List (Bulletin No. 10)

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SALE OF INEDIBLE HOG GREASE

Department of Agriculture,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration,
Meat Processing Section.
Washington, D. C.

Sealed bids will be received in this office until 1:00 o'clock P. M., November 20, 1933, and then publicly opened, for the sale of twenty million pounds of inedible hog grease resulting from the Emergency Hog Program, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Bids are requested on any or all specified lots now located at various points of production.

Details of specifications, and forms of proposals may be obtained at Room 4546, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

G. C. SHEPARD, Chief,
Meat Processing Section.

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VITOZONE
PROCESS

DEODORANTS

The Perfumes Stay,
—and so do your customers.

Exclusive new perfuming process of PURE PARA—dichlorobenzene under pressure up to EIGHTY TONS produces the VITOZONE DEODORANT BLOCKS.

MORE CONCENTRATED
MORE EFFICIENT
MORE ECONOMICAL

Write for Sample, Odors, Sizes and Price for packaging under

YOUR OWN LABEL

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2310 FREDERICK AVE., BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FULD MAKES *It For The* LEADERS

Where to buy

RAW MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

for the Manufacture of Soaps and Sanitary Products

NOTE: This is a classified list of the companies which advertise regularly in *Soap.* It will aid you in locating advertisements of raw materials, bulk and private brand products, equipment, etc., in which you are particularly interested. Refer to the Index to Advertisements, on page 112, for page numbers. *"Say you saw it in SOAP."*

ALKALIES

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.
Columbia Alkali Co.
Hooker Electrochemical Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Solvay Sales Corp.
Stauffer Chemical Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Dodge & Olcott Co.
P. R. Dreyer, Inc.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Felton Chemical Co.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.
Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, Inc.
Monsanto Chemical Co.
Naugatuck Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Sherka Chemical Co.
Solvay Sales Corp.
A. M. Todd Co.
Ungerer & Co.
Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.
Albert Verley, Inc.

BULK AND PRIVATE BRAND PRODUCTS

An-Fo Manufacturing Co.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Chemical Supply Co.
Chicago Sanitary Products Co.
Clifton Chemical Co.
Davies-Young Soap Co.
Eagle Soap Corp.
Federal Varnish Co.
Fergusson Laboratories
Fuld Bros.
Fumol Corp.
Harley Soap Co.
Hull Co.
Koppers Products Co.
Kranich Soap Co.
Masury Young Co.
National Oil Products Co.
New York Soap Corp.
Palmer Products
Philadelphia Quartz Co.
John Powell & Co.
Geo. A. Schmidt & Co.
Sennewald Drug Co.
Shawmut Specialty Co.
U. S. Sanitary Specialties Corp.
White Tar Co.
Windsor Wax Co.

CHEMICALS

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.
Bowker Chemical Co.
Columbia Alkali Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Hooker Electrochemical Co.
Industrial Chemical Sales Co.
Mechling Bros. Chemical Co.
Monsanto Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Niagara Alkali Co.
Philadelphia Quartz Co.
Solvay Sales Corp.
Standard Silicate Co.
Stauffer Chemical Co.
Swann Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works
Warner Chemical Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

COAL TAR RAW MATERIALS

(Cresylic Acid, Tar Acid oil, etc.)

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.
Baird & McGuire, Inc.
Barrett Co.
Koppers Products Co.
Monsanto Chemical Co.
Reilly Tar & Chemical Co.
White Tar Co.

CONTAINERS

Continental Can Co. (Tin Cans)
Maryland Glass Corp. (Bottles)
Metal Package Corp. (Tin Cans)
National Collapsible Tube Co. (Tubes)
Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (Bottles)

DEODORIZING BLOCK HOLDERS

Clifton Chemical Co.
Eagle Soap Corp.
Fuld Bros.
Palmer Products, Inc.
U. S. Sanitary Specialties Corp.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Dodge & Olcott Co.
P. R. Dreyer, Inc.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
Leghorn Trading Co.
Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, Inc.
A. M. Todd Co.
Ungerer & Co.
Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.
Albert Verley, Inc.

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Consulting Chemists and Engineers

Specializing in Soaps, Disinfectants, Insecticides, Polishes, Etc.

FOSTER D. SNELL, INC.

Chemists-Engineers

A technical organization offering complete consulting, research, operating and management service.

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offering their services to manufacturers of soaps, disinfectants, household insecticides, polishes, cleansers, etc., should keep themselves before the entire industry regularly through the use of space in this department of SOAP.

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Disinfectants tested for germicidal value or phenol coefficient by any of the recognized methods.

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Auto Soaps
Potash Oil Soap
Shampoo
U.S.P. Cresol Compound
Coal Tar Disinfectants
Liquid Soap
Pine Oil Soap
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Shampoo Base
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Toilet Soaps at Small Cost

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GEO. A. SCHMIDT CO.

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers of SOAPS *of Every Description*

236-238 West North Avenue. Chicago.

RAW MATERIAL and EQUIPMENT GUIDE

(*Continued from page* 112)

NOTE: This is a classified list of the companies which advertise regularly in *Soap*. It will aid you in locating advertisements of raw materials, bulk and private brand products, equipment, etc., in which you are particularly interested. Refer to the Index to Advertisements, on page 112, for page numbers. *"Say you saw it in SOAP."*

MACHINERY

Blanchard Machine Co. (Soap Powder)
Ertel Engineering Co. (Liquid Handling)
Anthony J. Fries (Soap Dies)
Houchin Machinery Co. (Soap Machinery)
Huber Machine Co. (Soap Machinery)
Illinois Steel Co. (Stainless Steel)
R. A. Jones & Co. (Automatic Soap Presses and Cartoning Machinery)
Proctor & Schwartz (Dryers)
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp. (Dryers)
Stokes & Smith Co. (Packaging Machinery)
Struthers-Wells Co. (Process)

MACHINERY, USED

Consolidated Products Co.
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co.
Stein-Brill Co.

METAL CAPS

Anchor Cap & Closure Corp.
Crown Cork & Seal Co.
Ferdinand Gutmann & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Derris Inc. (Derris Products)
General Naval Stores Co. (Pine Oil-Rosin)
Hercules Powder Co. (Pine Oil and Rosin)
Industrial Chemical Sales Co. (Decol. carbon, Chalk)
Kimberly-Clark Corp. (Kimpak)
National Oil Products Co. (Sulfonated Oils)
Pylam Products Co. (Lathering Agent)
Rohm & Haas Co. (Insecticide Base)

OILS AND FATS

Industrial Chemical Sales Co.
Leghorn Trading Co.
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co.
Theobald Annual By-Products Refinery
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

PARADICHLORBENZENE

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Hooker Electrochemical Co.
Monsanto Chemical Co.
Niagara Alkali Co.
Solvay Sales Corp.

PERFUMING COMPOUNDS

Dodge & Olcott Co.
P. R. Dreyer, Inc.
Felton Chemical Corp.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.
Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, Inc.
Ungerer & Co.
Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.
Albert Verley, Inc.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Anderson-Pritchard Oil Corp.
L. Sonneborn Sons

PYRETHRUM PRODUCTS

(Insect Flowers, Powder and Pyr. Ext.)

An-Fo Mfg. Co. (Extract)
W. Benkert & Co.
McCormick & Co.
McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co.
S. B. Penick & Co.
John Powell & Co.

SOAP COLORS

Fezandie & Sperrle
Interstate Color Co.
Pylam Products Co.

SOAP DISPENSERS

Clifton Chemical Co.
Eagle Soap Corp.
Fuld Bros.
Palmer Products
U. S. Sanitary Specialties Co.

SODIUM SILICATE

American Cyanamid & Chemicals Corp.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Mechling Bros. Chemical Co.
Philadelphia Quartz Co.
Standard Silicate Co.

SPRAYERS

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co.
Hudson Mfg. Co.
Lowell Sprayer Co.
Metal Specialties Mfg. Co.
U. S. Sanitary Specialties Corp.
J. A. Vaughan Mfg. Co.

STEEL CONTAINERS

John Trageser Steam Copper Works (Pails and Drums)
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co. (Pails and Drums)

TRI SODIUM PHOSPHATE

American Cyanamid & Chemicals Corp.
Bowker Chemical Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Swann Chemical Co.
Victor Chemical Works
Warner Chemical Co.

MECHLING

EST. 1869

PHILADELPHIA
CAMDEN, N. J.
BOSTON, MASS.

SILICATE OF SODA

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enables the small metal polish manufacturer to produce the best quality product at a low cost.

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Do you ever have process troubles? One of our staff is available on a moment's notice to correct them.

Foster D. Snell, Inc.
Chemists-:-Engineers
305 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NEW IDEAS · INFORMATION

SOAP TRADE REVIEW

NOW more than ever, it is necessary to keep in touch with trade developments in all parts of the world. THE SOAP TRADE REVIEW is the only monthly dealing exclusively with the Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetic Industries in Great Britain. It contains authoritative articles and the latest news and information of interest to those engaged in these industries.

Specimen copy posted free.

Subscription rate 12/6 per annum.

THE SOAP TRADE REVIEW
102-5 SHOE LANE, FLEET ST.
LONDON, E. C. 4

FACTS!

1. **The soap industry employment index for September stood at 116% Normal. (U. S. Dept. of Labor Statistics)**

2. **Only one other industry, discounting seasonal and comparatively new industries, ranked ahead of soap in activity as represented by employment figures.**

3. **SOAP, the outstanding publication for soap manufacturers, has a circulation of 3,000 copies per month. (P. S.) Proved with Post Office Receipts.**

Does "SOAP" carry your advertising?

Now, Aint I Grand!

Take the "rub" out of polishing and give glamorous business a new gleam! Dab it on,— Count to 7, and wipe it off. And there it is!— A shine that lasts!!

Sample and Prices

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2310 Frederick Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

FULD MAKES *It For The* LEADERS

KLEENWELL
LIQUID GLOSS WAX

is making profits for jobbers!

Here is the modern treatment for floors—Kleenwell Liquid Gloss Wax—can be applied with a mop or cheese cloth rag; dries quickly and gives a fine bright polish without rubbing; non-inflammable and non-explosive; protects the surface; prolongs the life of floors. Add it to your line NOW.

* *Kleenwell Liquid Gloss Wax has been approved by leading linoleum, rubber and composition floor manufacturers.*

Send for a generous testing sample and new low price!

CHICAGO SANITARY PRODUCTS CO.
2526 W. CONGRESS STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

STEEL DRUMS
That are built to last!

30-55-110 gal. sizes

The BEST
Containers for
LIQUID SOAPS
DISINFECTANTS
CLEANSERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
VEGETABLE OILS
CHEMICALS
GLYCERIN
ETC.

Black, Galvanized, Tinned

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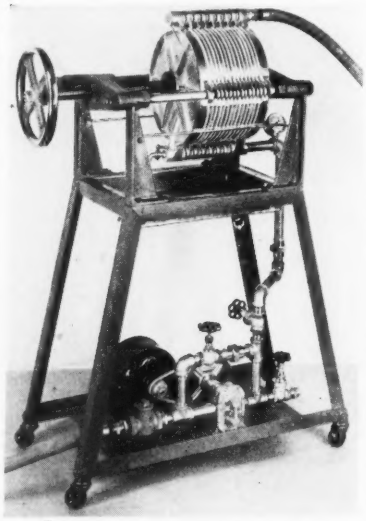
JOHN TRAGESER STEAM COPPER WORKS
GRAND STREET MASPETH, L. I., N. Y.

Special tanks, tubs, pails, etc.



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⊙

Manufacturers of portable mixers, glass-lined tanks, stainless steel tanks, portable bottle fillers, pumps, etc.

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108 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET
NEW YORK • • N. Y.

OUR "SERIES A" PERFUMES

developed especially FOR SOAPS

ARE WINNING FAVOR.

LAVENDAR	FOR SOAP, SERIES A			
ROSE	"	"	"	"
LILAC	"	"	"	"
JASMIN	"	"	"	"
BOUQUET	"	"	"	"
COLOGNE	"	"	"	"

These six special soap odors, developed and *tested* in our laboratories, are pleasant, popular types. You will find them delicate in tone—persistent—and economical.

$2.50 A POUND
(less for larger quantity orders)

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

GIVAUDAN-DELAWANNA INC.

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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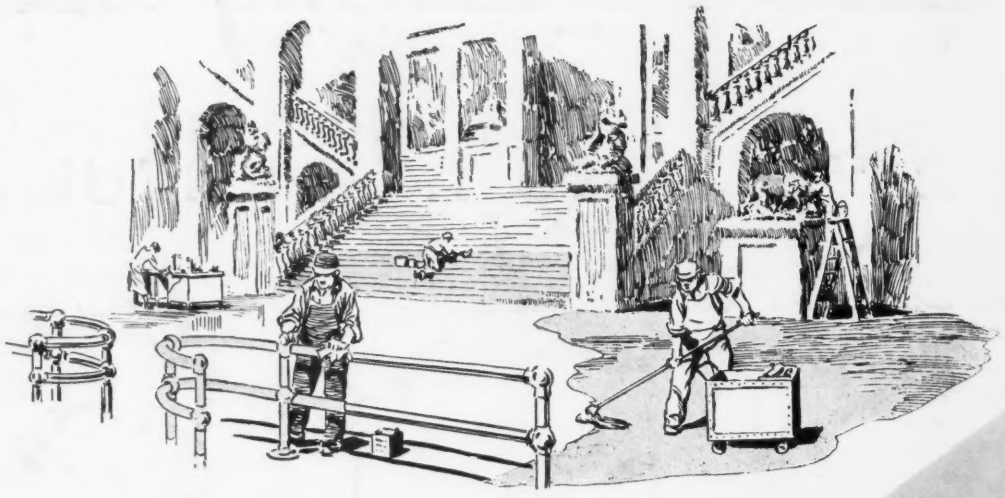

Liquid and Powdered

SCRUBBING SOAPS *containing* YARMOR

Clean, Disinfect, and Deodorize

We do not manufacture scrubbing soaps, but we do know that liquid and powdered scrubbing soaps containing Yarmor Steam-distilled Pine Oil have many advantages.

Liquid scrubbing soaps are recommended for general use and especially for cleaning tile, cork, linoleum, mastic, terrazzo, marble, glass, metalware, and porcelain.

Powdered scrubbing soaps are for heavier work such as cleaning garage and factory floors where oil and grease accumulate.

1. These soaps are powerful solvents and detergents.
2. They disinfect.
3. They deodorize.
4. They are economical to use.

Manufacturers and users will profit by investigating the advantages of liquid and powdered scrubbing soaps containing Yarmor.

Steam-distilled Pine Oil
Steam-distilled Wood Turpentine
Wood Rosin
Alpha Terpineol
Commercial Abietic Acid
Abalyn
Nitrocellulose
Chemical Cotton

HERCULES NAVAL STORES

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

961 Market Street *Wilmington, Delaware*

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